Cambria Freeman.

A. McPIKE, Editor and Publisher.

"HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE."

Terms, $2 per year, in advance.

LUME X. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1876. NUMBER 17.

THE
EW-YORK
RIBUNE
FOR THE
AMPAIGN
(m May 10 to Nov. 16, 1876).

CED RATES TO CLUBS,
AND
at INDUCEMENTS
TO THOSE
O OBTAIN THEM.

r to meet the general demand for a paper during the coming Centennial campaign, subscriptions to WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be received from til the 15th of November, 1876, or ter the Presidential election, at the ates which are given below.

the reasons which will render THE particularly useful and desirable dur- ext six months are the following: publishes all the news. The servant of and the slave of no party, it can afford tell the truth about all. s vigorous and independent. Believing al suffrage, it aims to instruct voters the discharge of their responsibility. moral tone is pure and elevated. columns are never profaned by anything ne in the columns of THE TRIBUNE. The choicest standard and current Lit- of the day is presented in its columns. Correspondence, Poems, Stories, and from the most talented and popular

is the best and cheapest Farmer's lished. "THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE has ne to make good farmers than any fluence which ever existed." The Market Reports of THE TRIBUNE pensable to every buyer and seller in try. Quotations are given daily and of almost every article bought and sold market of the world, and with unvary- almost infallible accuracy. Its Cattle, and Cheese, and other Markets are the standard.

ther copies of THE TRIBUNE are paid by the American people than of ne newspaper of equal price in the place which is the best demonstration value of the paper.

The readers of THE TRIBUNE represent the enterprising and progressive minds country. Persons who are interested in elopment of ideas, the advance of sci- and the progress of opinion, will find knowledged by THE TRIBUNE. Public approval and prosperity have the independent and self-respectful of THE TRIBUNE. It has a larger and corps of earnest workers among its than ever before, and constantly re- from old and new readers words of en- ment.

who desire to satisfy themselves of the merits of THE TRIBUNE, or to show it to friends and neighbors to subscribe, specimen copies free.

s of the Tribune for the Cam-paign:

(UNTIL NOVEMBER 15, 1876.)

ily by mail	$5 00
Weekly	1 50
ies	6 25
copies and one extra	12 50
ly	1 00
copies	3 75
copies	6 25
ty copies	11 00
ty copies	15 00

person procuring a club of ten or more at the above rates, is entitled to WEEKLY, and of fifty or more to a WEEKLY for the campaign. person sending a remittance of fifty dol- subscriptions at the above rates, THE TRIBUNE will be sent free until Nov. 15, 1876. All remittances at sender's risk, unless by New York, Postal Order, or in Regis- Letter. Address simply

THE TRIBUNE, New York.

NOTICE TO AX-PAYERS!

ordance with an Act of the General As- of this Commonwealth, approved the of April, A. D. 1873, "relating to the col- of taxes in the county of Cambria," no- hereby given to the tax-payers residing districts below named, that the County er, in compliance with the second sec- of said act, will attend at the places of the borough and township elections on following named days, for the purpose of ing the county, poor and state taxes as- for the year 1876:

more borough, Monday, June 12th.
ll township, Tuesday, June 13th.
tion " Wednesday, " 14th.
ville borough, Thursday, " 15th.
Friday, " 16th.
n township, Saturday, " 17th.
to borough, Monday, " 19th.
gton township, Tuesday, " 20th.
Wednesday, " 21st.
Springs borough, Thursday, " 22d.
field township, Friday, " 23d.
township, on Monday, June 26th, at H. Fiske's, on Tuesday, June 27th, Loyesville.
township, at Glen Connell, Wednes- June 28th, and at A. Anna's, Thurs- June 29th.
rstown borough, Friday, June 30th.
township, Saturday, July 1st.
Monday, July 3d.
Wednesday, July 5th.
hanna township, Thursday, July 6th.
Ward, Ebensburg, Friday, July 7th.
Saturday, July 8th.
township, Monday, July 10th.
Tuesday, July 11th.

in accordance with the second section of on all taxes paid to the Treasurer be- 1st day of September there will be a of FIVE PER CENT., while five per cent. added to all unpaid taxes, and placed in s of a constable.

N. J. FREIDHOFF, County Treasurer.
surer's Office, Ebensburg, April 24, 1876.

UDITOR'S NOTICE!—In the matter of the second and partial ac- of P. F. Custer and Wm. H. Sechler, ex- of Samuel Stiles, deceased. w, April 8th, 1876, on motion of W. H. Esq., the Court appoint John G. Lake to distribute the funds in the hands executors, as shown by their second and al account. Extract from the Record.

JAMES M. SINGER, Clerk O. C.

ant to the above appointment, I will sit ffice, with the Recorder of Cambria coun- Ebensburg, on THURSDAY, the 25th day 1876, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

J. G. LAKE, Auditor.
burg, April 25, 1876.-3t.

UDITOR'S NOTICE.—The un- signed Auditor, appointed by the Court of Cambria county to report ribution of the balance in the hands of Roscoe, administrator of Jacob Settle- dec'd, as shown by said administrator's and final account, hereby notifies all per- interested that he will attend to the duties appointment, at his office, in Ebensburg, DAY, the 26th day of MAY, 1876, at 1 o'- P. M., when and where all parties may at- if they think proper.

ALVIN EVANS, Auditor.
sburg, April 21, 1876.-3t.

OAL AND LIME for sale in large or small quantities by
3-24, 1876-tf. EVAN MICHAELS.

MERCANTILE APPRAISEMENT.

LIST OF RETAILERS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE, as appraised in Cambria county for the year A. D. 1876:

Class.		Lic'se.	Class.		Lic'se.
	ADAMS TOWNSHIP.				
14	Hiram Shaffer	$7.00	14	George Orris	$7.00
	ALLEGHENY TOWNSHIP.				
14	William J. Buck	7.00			
	BARR TOWNSHIP.				
14	Casper Leib	7.00			
	BLACKLICK TOWNSHIP.				
14	Isaac Michaels	7.00			
	CARROLLTOWN BOROUGH.				
14	And'w Hauck	7.00	14	A. Walters	7.00
14	A. A. Barker	7.00	14	Simon Schroth	7.00
14	John Buck	7.00			
	CAMBRIA BOROUGH.				
14	John Ryan	7.00	14	John Pfarr	7.50
14	John Kintz	7.50	14	Joseph Stibich	7.00
	COOPERSDALE BOROUGH.				
14	Adams & McKelvey	7.00			
	CONEMAUGH BOROUGH.				
14	Nutter & Cunningham	7.00	14	Louisa Aaron	7.00
			14	Jacob Widman	7.00
14	Mich'l Toohey	7.00	14	George Myer	7.00
14	Wm. Donnelly	7.00	14	Aug. Lehmire	7.00
	CLEARFIELD TOWNSHIP.				
14	E. R. Dunegan	7.00			
	CROYLE TOWNSHIP.				
14	Thos. H. Heist	7.00	14	G. B. Stineman	7.00
14	J. D. Weutroth	7.00	14	P.M.&J.Brown	7.00
	CHEST TOWNSHIP.				
14	C. A. Langbein	7.00	14	J. F. Carson	7.50
	CHEST SPRINGS BOROUGH.				
13	E & H Nutter	10.00	14	Cooper&Mellon	7.00
	EAST CONEMAUGH BOROUGH.				
14	P. F. Shaffer	7.00	14	Wm. Sanderson	7.00
14	Leonard Kist	7.00	14	R. P. Linton	7.00
14	R Tradenick	7.00			
	EBENSBURG BOROUGH.				
13	A. A. Barker & Son	10.00	13	E. Roberts&Son	10.00
			14	Mrs. R.E. Jones	7.00
13	J. P. Thompson	10.00	14	C. T. Roberts	7.00
14	R. J. Lloyd	7.00	14	D. E. Evans	7.00
14	G. G. Owens	7.00	14	M. L. Oatman	7.00
14	Myers & Lloyd	7.00	14	R. R. Davis	7.00
14	Lemmon&Murray	7.00	14	Jacob Thomas	7.00
			14	Thos. Griffith	7.50
14	Geo. Huntley	7.00	14	A. Strittmatter	7.50
14	E. C. Parrish	7.00			
	FRANKLIN BOROUGH.				
14	A. & J. L. Custer	7.00	14	D. W. Coulter	7.00
14	Peter Rubritz	7.00	14	Martin Custer	7.00
14	James Findley	7.50			
	GALLITZIN TOWNSHIP.				
14	Patrick Smith	7.00	14	J. P. Murray	7.00
	GALLITZIN BOROUGH.				
14	T. J. Christy	7.00	14	Thos. Bradley	7.00
14	J. J. Troxell	7.00			
	JOHNSTOWN BOROUGH.				
1	Wood, Morrell & Co.	200.00	14	Kinney&Campbell	7.00
12	Geis, Foster & Co.	12.50	14	John Thomas	7.00
12	T. G. Stewart & Co.	12.50	14	Wakefield & Harshberger	7.00
13	J. Dibert & Son	10.00	14	John Benton	7.00
14	McPherson&Co	7.00	14	Louis Baumer	7.00
14	Christ. Kreger	7.00	14	F. Border	7.00
14	W. Updegrave	7.00	14	T. W. Kerlin	7.50
14	Gotleb Bantley	7.50	14	M'Clelland & Co	7.00
14	E. L. Edwards	7.00	14	John Hannan	7.00
14	N. & C. A. Horne	7.00	14	Davis Myles	7.00
14	Jas. J. Murphy	7.00	14	John F. Barnes	7.50
14	George Kurtz	7.00	14	J. S. Ashbridge	7.00
14	Jacob Wild	7.00	14	Brinker & Co.	7.00
14	Emil Young	7.50	14	Rose Bloch	7.00
14	A. Burgraff	7.00	14	Geo. W. Hay	7.00
14	E. Zang	7.00	14	S. C. Bailey	7.50
14	C. S. Reuth	7.00	14	W. Owens & Son	7.00
14	H. J. Hite	7.00	14	H. Pritchard	7.00
14	A. & A. Reck	7.00	14	Eben. James	7.00
14	F. W. Hay & Son	7.00	14	Paul M'Creary	7.00
14	L. F. Leitenberger	7.00	14	Blough & Stutzman	7.00
14	George Heiser	7.00	14	Fockler & Levergood	7.00
14	C. T. Frazer	7.00	14	Chas. Hochstein	7.50
14	David Creed	7.00	14	W. L. Levingston	7.00
14	John Jordan	7.00			
14	A. Montgomery	7.00	14	Crawford & Reipple	7.00
14	Louis Cohen	7.50			
14	D. Dibert & Son	7.00	14	T. H. Brinton	7.00
14	A. Nathan & Bro	7.00	14	Chas. Oswalt	7.00
14	J. A. McKinney	7.50	14	Kimple & Vierling	7.00
14	M H Nathanson & Co.	7.00	14	M. P. Colman	7.50
14	Sol. J. Hess	7.00	14	C. O. Luther	7.00
14	T & G Gallagher	7.00	14	J.Q.A. Benshoof	7.50
14	L. Luckhardt	7.00	14	Fred. W. Kress	7.00
14	Geo. Unverzagt	7.00	14	H. L. Coulter	7.50
14	Louther&Green	7.00	14	Marg't Brown	7.00
14	Jno. Henderson	7.00	14	Osborne & Confer	7.50
14	John Brady	7.00			
14	Maggie Gocher	7.00	14	U. A. Griffith	7.00
14	J. & H. Swank	7.00	14	Jere. Hipple	7.00
14	Wm. Caldwell	7.00	14	E. Elasser	7.00
14	A. Metz	7.00	14	Eman'l James	7.50
14	W H Levergood	7.00	14	Beam & Conrad	7.00
14	A. Pfeifer	7.00	14	Wm. Wilhelm	7.00
14	S. R. Varner	7.00	14	Wm. S. Jones	7.50
14	John Muller	7.00	14	Geo. S. Orth	7.00
14	Dopp & Bostart	7.00	14	George Mayer	7.00
	JACKSON TOWNSHIP.				
14	David Simmons	7.00	14	Wm. Ford	7.00
14	Sam'l Albaugh	7.00	14	George Wehn	7.50
	LORETTO BOROUGH.				
14	W. Litzinger	7.00	14	J. E. Shields & Bro	7.00
14	F. O'Friel	7.00			
14	A. J. Christy	7.50	14	W. W. McAteer	7.00
14	M.A. Lacy & Co	7.00	14	F. X. Haid	7.00
14	John Bradley	7.50			
	MILLVILLE BOROUGH.				
14	P. Rodgers	7.00	14	G. W. Stutzman	7.00
14	H. W. Given	7.00			
	RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.				
14	Bernard Nees	7.00	14	Geo. Berkey	7.00
14	George Conrad	7.00			
	SUMMITVILLE BOROUGH.				
14	John Egar	7.00	14	C. H. Reich	7.50
14	Jas. M. Gillin	7.00	14	Wm. M'Connell	7.00
14	John Riffel	7.00			
	TAYLOR TOWNSHIP.				
14	S. P. Morrell & Co.	7.00			
	WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.				
14	Wm. Pringle	7.00	14	Eliz. Thompson	7.00
14	Martin & Co	7.00	14	C. & J. Lahey	7.00
14	Syl. McKenzie	7.00	14	M. B. M'Laughlin	7.00
14	P.M.&J.Brown	7.00			
	WILMORE BOROUGH.				
14	John Schroth	7.00	14	John M'Colgan	7.50
14	P. M. Wolslagle & Son	7.00	14	P. F. Kirby	7.00
			14	Mrs. H. Kephart	7.00
	WHITE TOWNSHIP.				
14	Geo. Walters	7.00	14	J. E. Palmer	7.00
14	J. C. Gates	7.00	14	J. S. M'Cartney	7.00
14	A.H.Fiske & Co	7.00			
	WOODVALE BOROUGH.				
14	John B. Clark	7.00	14	W.H. Rosensteel	7.50
	YODER TOWNSHIP.				
14	Jacob Ream	7.00	14	John Seigh	7.00

BREWERIES.

Oscar Graff, Johnstown Borough	15.50
Sieger & Wehn, " "	15.00
Max Heubach, " "	15.50
Henry Hausman, " "	15.00
Jacob Goerner, Cambria Borough	15.00
Lambert & Kress, Conemaugh Borough	15.50
Lawrence Kest, Conemaugh Township	15.00
G. J. Schwader, Washington Township	15.00
Henry Blum, Carrolltown Borough	15.00
Julius Stich, " "	15.00

BILLIARD TABLES.

J. D. M'Clelland (4), Washington Twp	62.00
John Jordan (2), Johnstown Borough	30.00

TEN-PIN ALLEYS.

John Jordan (1), Johnstown Borough	15.50
J. D. M'Clelland (4), Washington Twp	62.00
A. J. Christy (1), Loretto Borough	15.50

AN APPEAL will be held at the Treasurer's Office, in Ebensburg, on MONDAY, the 5th day of JUNE next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN FERGUSON,
May 5, 1876. Mercantile Appraiser.

STATEMENT of Auditors' Settlement with the Collector and Treasurer of Wilmore Borough for the year ending April 13, 1876:

TOBIAS ASHE, Collector, DR.

To amount of Duplicate		$340 95
CR.		
By amount of orders paid	$117 93	
" " errors and exonerations	36 25	
" " paid Treasurer	62 61	
" " additional exonerations	2 40	
" " additional credit	50	
" " Collector's commission	12 81	—$286 50
Balance due Borough		$ 54 45

JOSEPH MILLER, Treasurer, DR.

To amount at last settlement	$63 17	
" " received from Collector	62 61	
" " P. J. Wolslagle, Burgess' fines	10 26	—$136 04
CR.		
By amount of orders paid		$136 04
ASSETS:		
Balance due from Collector	$54 45	
" " " fines	14 74	—$69 19

We, the undersigned Auditors of Wilmore Borough, do certify that we have examined the vouchers and accounts of Tobias Ashe, Collector, and Joseph Miller, Treasurer, and find them as above stated, as is also the foregoing statement.

F. P. M'CORMICK, } Auditors.
T. M'G. OSTER,
[4-28.-3t.]

MRS. SURRATT.

A TRUE STORY OF HER EXECUTION, AND WHO WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR IT.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of a recent date published the following:

A distinguished ex-confederate General, who fears recent publications may sully the good name of General Winfield S. Hancock, sends us the following graphic story of the execution of Mrs. Surratt. This narrative shows that General Hancock discharged his painful duty as a soldier, with all tenderness, delaying the execution until the last second, and making every effort to mitigate the sentence. The gentleman to whom we are indebted for this article is known throughout the country, and honored alike by the North and South. In a private note to the editor of the *Enquirer*, he says: "I have observed with regret an attempt being made by friends, perhaps, of interested parties to connect the name of the gallant General Hancock with the murder of Mrs. Surratt. I enclose to you what I believe to be a true account of that event, which I have never seen published in any of our papers. Hancock is not my first choice for the St. Louis nomination, but I think too highly of him to permit injustice to do its work." No one shall outrun us in denunciation of the murderers of Mrs. Surratt, but, like our correspondent, we cannot for a moment believe the General Hancock was one of the them.

THE EXECUTION DESCRIBED BY AN EYE WITNESS.

It was beneath a bright summer sun that Mary E. Surratt was murdered. The press of the United States was amply represented. A majority of it applauded the cowardly crime. When the improvised trap fell, and swung back, and left her body dangling lifeless on the fatal rope, there were present generals and officers of the nation, bearing its uniform, whose buttons and shoulder straps glittered in the bright rays. Save good Father Walter, no voice uttered "God bless her!" as she fell. The soldiers that paced the top of the surrounding walls made no sign. Several turned away their heads, sickened by the sight and awed to see a deed done in the nineteenth century that in the fourteenth would have been delegated to the secrecies of a dungeon or the knife of a solitary bravo.

Women have been murdered before—jealousy, drunkenness, despair, a maddened cupidity have all in turn murdered women. Never before was a hero called in the bright and open day to see such a deed done. Hancock was. He obeyed the call and saw that the hangmen were protected, that the assassination was not interrupted. How his spirit rebelled at the task, was written on his broad face. The writer saw it there as in a book.

It was in the old Arsenal penitentiary yard, in Washington, in the inner yard, that they strangled this woman. The arsenal and penitentiary face and terminate at Four-and-a-half street, which stretches to it from the city hall. They have erected there since then a statue of Lincoln. Were it the man himself he might see the site of the murder committed in his name from the paltry pedestal on which it is raised. The outer gate of the arsenal faces that statue at the other end of the long, wide street exactly. From the gate to the old penitentiary, where the mockery of the trial was played, runs a broad and gravelled path. This path turned around the penitentiary walls, and led to the gate of the yard where stood the scaffold. The walls of the penitentiary formed two sides of the yard, and the other two were walls built to enclose the yard, and these stood some fifteen feet high. Upon these walls sentries were placed.

Fronting the wall that ran at right angles with the end of the penitentiary stood a strange, weird-looking structure. The one end of it had a ladder that reached to the ground; beyond that end, some twenty yards, was a small iron door that opened into the penitentiary—in one of whose lower tier of cells, beneath a raised and replaced flag, were rotting the remains of John Wilkes Booth. This wooden structure was the scaffold. It consisted of a platform, resting on square wooden posts. The front part of the platform was attached to the back part by hinges, and this front rested on posts, which its weight held in place. Along the back and solid part of the platform were four chairs.

Around this yard lounged the correspondents, were ranged some soldiers, and right in the middle of the yard, when the writer entered it, stood the tall and ample form of Hancock in full uniform.

"General, may I go in once more and see the prisoners?"

"No, sir. One moment—Orderly!"

"Yes, sir."

"Mount your horse, go to the outer gate of the arsenal. Don't dismount, but keep your eye along Four-and-a-half street. Should you see a mounted soldier riding this way, then ride here and tell me. Stay there till you are relieved by the sight of that soldier, or by order."

"Yes, sir."

The orderly sped away.

"No, sir, I cannot permit it. They are with ministers and priests; have but a few minutes to live. I have refused every other correspondent."

"Do you expect a reprieve, General?"

"I expect nothing. That woman, however, shall not lose a chance of life, if I can help it. That's why I sent that orderly to the gate."

He did expect a reprieve, and his face showed he did.

The eyes of most were now fastened on the iron door that led into the penitentiary. It looked like a postern in a fortress, heavy, sullen and pitiless. My eyes wandered back to the scaffold. I then noticed, for the first time, that above the platform, resting on two firm posts, ran a beam. From this beam hung four ropes. It sickened me to see them. The sun in the meanwhile shone down on the whole ghastly scene as fierce in its unclouded splendor as ever it shone on the hot sands of Syria.

A sudden movement, a murmur, a low exclamation:

"Here they are!"

There they were, issuing, one by one, from the little door, preceded by soldiers, flanked by soldiers, followed by soldiers, accompanied by men in civilian dresses, the priest, the minister and the hangmen. There was a hangman to every prisoner.

Atzerot came first. Payne came second. Harold came third. She came last. Father Walter was talking to her all the way to the scaffold, all the way up its steps, and on it, when she took her seat. They sat in the order in which they had come.

The poor woman could scarcely walk, and they assisted her to her death very tenderly. As she sat down, I could not refrain from looking to the yard gate, thinking of the orderly at the outer gate beyond. There was no sign. I looked at Hancock; his eyes were turned the same way; his usually florid face was the color of ashes. I could see his hands open and close nervously. He looked at his watch, and the chain oscillated at the touch of his nervous fingers, usually as calm as is the hand of a heavy, lymphatic man, for Hancock was both.

Mary E. Surratt was praying while the crucifix was held before her by Father Walter. Each of the others was listening to the minister. At length Father Walter prayed aloud, and I reporting the prayer, for the time forgot the orderly. The prayer over, I looked gatewards again. No sign! Hancock's eyes were riveted on the gate. The arms of each were being pinioned. They were told to rise, and they all four rose. Each hangman placed the noose around each of their necks. I looked again at the gate. No sign! Hancock was looking at his watch. Turning again to the scaffold, I saw the straw hat of Payne blown by a sudden, unexpected breeze off his head, as if to make way for the white cap. Detective Roberts, his hangman, was about pulling it over his face. I turned to see her. She had lost the power to stand. They had to hold her up while they pulled down the cap. Great God! can a thought be more horrible?

Still no one at the gate!

They were told to walk forward upon the front and treacherous part of the platform.

There they stood. Atzerot swaying with fear; Payne erect and firm as the gladiator which he resembled, when awaiting the fatal fiat; Harold, still. She lifeless to all appearance. The sentries had ceased paing. You could hear a pin drop.

"Goodbye, my friends, we'll meet again," exclaimed Harold.

Atzerot said something I could not hear.

Still no one at the gate!

Hancock closed his watch.

The men who upheld the lifeless woman stepped back on the solid half of the platform. She was falling, when suddenly the supporting posts in front were knocked down, and all four dangled and swung—the most ghastly spectacle man ever saw!

She never perceptibly moved. Her petticoats and dress had been gathered with a string about her ankles. She hung a dead weight of flesh, not less than two hundred pounds.

Payne writhed and twisted for several minutes.

There was no shout. There was a shudder went through all present—through soldier and civilian—nothing more.

Again I looked at Hancock. If ever he wore that frightened look on the field, his soldier fame is a lie.

Who withheld the reprieve?

Holt says Andrew Johnson did, Johnson said he was never asked for it. Holt admits that an official application by the murderous conclave of troopers, called the court, was made to Andy for a reprieve. Andy said Stanton withheld it. Each threw the blame on the other; but, whosoever was to blame, the deed was done in face of day, under the shadow of the flag of the United States, by the authority of its President, the acquiescence of his cabinet, the signing of the secretary of war, and under the actual supervision of a major general of its armies.

Of all the more active participants in that murder, Holt alone remains to face the strange fates that have overtaken his associates therein—dubious and sudden death.

Stanton died quickly after. He died suddenly and suspected of the suicide of remorse.

King drowned himself. And men do say he drowned himself from inability to face the constant memory of his unsolicited share in that woman's murder.

Andrew Johnson, whose demise recalls the whole of that awful story to the mind again, died suddenly. But not, we trust, because of this crime, of which a passing weakness alone made him a passive accomplice.

THE STORY OF THE ORDERLY.

On the day after the publication of the above the *Enquirer* contained the following supplement to it:

The story of the execution of Mrs. Surratt, which was sent to us by a distinguished ex-confederate and published in yesterday's *Enquirer*, was read with unusual interest; the reproduction of all matter tending to place the responsibility for the murder where it belongs being considered particularly pertinent at this time. Yesterday evening information was obtained that there was a gentleman residing in the city who bore an active part in the events that characterized the fatal day, and who could make some startling disclosures. Steps were immediately taken to secure an interview with him, and after some difficulty our representative succeeded in making an engagement for him to call at the office. The party proved to have been a member of Company A, Two Hundredth Pennsylvania Regiment, Third Division, Ninth Corps, U. S. A.; and at the time of the execution was an orderly to General Hartranft. He was detailed as an orderly on account of his youth and slight build. He expressed a perfect willingness to tell us all he knew; and after producing his discharge from the army as an evidence that he was what he represented himself to be, made the statement given below. The story is a plain, straightforward one, confirming our publication of yesterday, and leaving little doubt as to who was the responsible party in this great crime:

I was an orderly to Gen. Hartranft, commander of the Third Division of the Ninth army corps. After the surrender we were sent to Alexandria to be mustered out of service and to take part in the grand review. While waiting, a detail of officers and men was made to superintend the execution of the conspirators. The detail was all out of the Third Division of the Ninth army corps, and comprised General Hartranft, Colonel and brevet Brigadier-Gen. McCall, Col. Matthews, of the 205th Pennsylvania, and the Lieutenant-Colonel of the 207th Pennsylvania, a few captains and lieutenants, and twenty-two men from the 200th Pennsylvania. These men did all the guarding and carried out all the orders connected with the execution. Gen. Hartranft had personal supervision of it, and received his orders from Gen. Hancock. On the morning of the execution I was handed a dispatch by Col. McCall directed to Andrew Johnson, President of the United States.

I was then with the detail at the Old Arsenal grounds at Washington. Col. McCall told me to take it to Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, and to ride to the point of breaking my neck. He told me also to kill the horse if necessary in bringing a reply. Col. McCall was more excited than usual, and I noticed that his hand trembled as he handed the dispatch to me. He then informed me that it was a petition from the officers having charge of the execution for a reprieve for Mrs. Surratt, and that it was sent by Gen. Hartranft's orders, and that he told me this as there was so damned much red tape about the business, and I might appreciate the necessity of haste. This was about nine o'clock in the morning, I think. I got on my horse and rode in full gallop to the war department, and went immediately to Secretary Stanton's office.

I was met by an orderly who carried the dispatch to Mr. Stanton. After waiting about an hour I told the orderly to inform Mr. Stanton that the dispatch was urgent. He (Stanton) sent word back to attend to my own business, or he would put me under arrest. After waiting some time longer the orderly informed me that the reply would be sent to the arsenal grounds, and when I arrived there the execution had taken place. I could not go back until I received official endorsement on my envelope. The endorsement in this case was that answer would be sent. Just outside of the gate of the arsenal grounds I met a courier named Walter Ruby, who told me he had been looking for me; that Gen. Hancock had instructed him to keep watch for a mounted man. When I reported to Col. McCall he looked at me a moment, and without saying a word turned abruptly on his heel and walked over to where Generals Hancock and Hartranft were conversing. This is all I know of the circumstance.

Colonel McCall afterwards told me while tight that Andy Johnson had told him that the petition never reached him. I once asked Col. McCall why he turned Democrat and he said it was on account of the murder of Mrs. Surratt. He died from drink, and I believe the part he was forced to take in the execution killed him. When Hancock was canvassed for the Presidency I was up to see Col. McCall at his home, and he told me that Stanton was solely responsible for the execution of Mrs. Surratt, and this statement he repeated at a harvest home celebration in Manchester township, York county, Pennsylvania. From what I heard from the officers and men after the execution, I am satisfied that the *Enquirer's* article was the correct statement. I am confirmed in my opinion as to that portion about Hancock by the orderly meeting me outside of the gate.

Col. McCall was the man that sprung the traps, and I frequently heard him remark that it was a d——d nasty business. I did once hear General Hancock remark that it was a very disagreeable duty, and he wished it was over; and that he considered himself peculiarly unfortunate in being placed in the situation he was. I was about head quarters all the time, and heard a great deal, but I cannot recall any other particular expressions of opinion. I am willing to swear to this statement.

On my return to the Arsenal grounds, after the execution, I noticed that all the officers were very pale; General Hancock particularly so. I am satisfied in my own mind that Secretary Stanton delayed me for the purpose of having the execution take place before he gave me an answer. He knew perfectly well that I was liable to court-martial if I went back without his endorsement on the envelope containing the petition.

* * *

MEET ME AT THE GATE.

A USEFUL INVENTION WHICH WILL BE GENERALLY ADOPTED BY THE FATHERS OF MARRIAGEABLE DAUGHTERS.

A pale-faced, anxious-looking man, who looked as though he supped with sorrow every week, lives out on North Hill with his wife and seven lovely, blooming daughters. He has, with all these seven lovely daughters, only one front gate, and that is what makes him pale. Last summer he spent $217 repairing that front gate, putting in new ones, and experimenting with various kinds of hinges, and after all that the gate swung all through the winter on a leather strap and a piece of clothes-line, and there was peace in the household, and the man grew fat. But when the April days were nigh, it soon became apparent to the man that his troubles were at hand, and anxiety soon drove the roses from his damask cheeks and robbed his ribs of their subtance. He used to climb over the back fence to avoid calling attention to the disreputable looking old gate, but his self-denial was of no avail. One evening his eldest daughter, Sophronia, said:

"Pa, that horrid old gate is the most disgusting thing on this street. If you can't afford to have it fixed, I'd take it away and put up a stile."

And Pa only groaned. But an evening or so later, his youngest daughter came in and said with considerable warmth:

"Pa! I wish you had that beastly old gate tied to your neck, that's what I wish!"

And she dissolved in tears and evaporated up stairs in a misty cloud, while her sisters followed slowly, casting reproachful looks at Pa.

And the next evening his third daughter, Azalea, came bouncing into the room about 9.30 p. m., with her gloves in a condition to indicate that she had been patting gravel, and said, with some energy, that if Pa had no feeling other people had, and she wished she was dead, she did, and she hoped that the next time that Pa went out of that hateful old gate he'd fall from Arch street to the bridge, so she did. And she broke down and disappeared with a staccato accompaniment of sobs and sniffles. And the next time that Pa went out of that gate he found it prostrate between the two posts, and saw that the fragile strands of the clothes-line had parted, under some extraordinary pressure and that was what ailed Azalea's gloves. Pa saw there was nothing for it but a new gate, and he groaned aloud as he viewed the dreary prospect of furnishing gates to support the manly forms of the best young men of Burlington for another summer. He pondered, and pondered, and pondered. He became the confidant of carpenters; he was often seen guiltily showing certain plans and drawings to blacksmiths and cunning workers in iron and steel. And in due time he had a new gate up, a massive gate, with great posts, ornamented and substantial, and the seven sisters were pleased. They read in the little brass plate that informed them that a patent was applied for, the words, "for 130 pounds," but they didn't know what it meant until last evening.

Last evening the weather, though sufficiently cool to be bracing, admitted a test of the new gate. A murmur of voices arose from the vicinity of that popular lovers' retreat, as Sophronia swung idly to and fro on its heavy frame. Presently a pale-faced man, who held his hand upon his breast to still his beating heart, as he crouched in a dark corner of the porch, heard Rudolphus say:

"But, believe me, Sophronia, my own heart's idol, between the touches of the rude hand of ti——"

As he began the word he leaned forward and bent his weight upon the gate, and with a sharp click a little trap-door in the side of the post flew open, and a gaunt, many jointed arm of steel, with an iron knob as big as a Virginia gourd on the end of it, flew out, and, with the rapidity of lightning, hit Rudolphus two resounding pelts between the shoulders that sounded like a bass-drum explosion.

"Oh-h-h! gosh!" he roared, "I'm stabbed! I'm stabbed!" and, without waiting to pick up his hat, he fled, shrieking for the doctor, while Sophronia rushed into the house, crying, "Pa! Pa! Pa! Rudolphus is shot!" and swooned. The pale faced man said nothing, but shrank still further back into the shadow, and thrust his handkerchief into his mouth to stifle a smile. Pretty soon he heard the voice of his daughter Azalea at the gate saying good-night. But a rich, manly voice detained her, and the measured swing of the gate was again heard in the distance. Soon he heard Lorenzo say, as he made ready to climb upon the gate:

"But whatever of sorrow may await our future, dear one, I would it might fall upon me——"

And just as he lifted his last foot from the ground, the trap opened and the gaunt arm reached out and fell upon him with that big knob four times, and every time it reached him, Lorenzo shrieked:

"Bleeding heart! Oh, mercy, mercy, Mr. Man! Oh murder!"

And as he ambled away in the starlight, wailing for arnica, Azalea fled wildly to her home shrieking: "Oh, Pa! Pa! Pa! somebody is murdering Lorenzo." And on the porch a pale-faced man thrust the rim of his felt hat into his mouth to reinforce his handkerchief, and hugged himself in placid content. Pretty soon the man's fifth daughter came home from a party, and she, too, perched on the gate. And in a moment or two Alphonso said:

"But, my own Miriam, would I could tell you what I feel——"

But he didn't, for just as he leaned upon the gate, the gaunt arm reached out and felt him, and knocked his breath so far out of him that he couldn't shriek until he had run half a mile from the house. And Miriam ran into the house screaming that Alphonzo had a fit. And the pale-faced man rose up out of the shadow and emptied his mouth, and as he stood under the quiet starlight, looking at the gate whose powerful but delicate mechanism repelled an ounce of weight over one hundred and thirty pounds, a look of ineffable peace stole over the pale face, and the smile that rested on the quiet features told that the struggle of a life-time was ended in victory and a gate had been discovered that could set at naught the oppressions of thoughtless young people.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

* * *

An Incident of the War of 1812.

The following incident, which we do not recall as having been made a matter of record, is related by the venerable Levi Gaylord, who was in the volunteer service. When General Hull surrendered the post of Detroit, great fears were felt of an Indian invasion in this section of Ohio and along the sparsely-settled frontier. The pioneers brushed up the old revolutionary muskets, and, in companies and regiments, reported for duty. Mr. Gaylord, then a young man of some nineteen years of age, was one of the company that reported at Cleveland from this and other towns of the northwestern part of the country. This introductory brings us to the incident in point. Among the prisoners who fell into British hands at the surrender of Detroit were certain officers and men living in Eastern Ohio. On the parole of these men at the post certain numbers, perhaps some sixty, were furnished with the means of reaching Cleveland by the lake in the shape of a large, roughly constructed boat capable of carrying about the number indicated. One of the conditions of the parole signed by these men was that so soon as they reached their destination, Cleveland, the boat should be destroyed. The boat put into the Cuyahoga safely but a short time before, or about the time our informant reached there, and the paroled officer in command reported his arrival and obligations to headquarters. For some reason the boat was allowed to remain at its moorings for a few days, and a knowledge that it was to be destroyed became general, and the fact was very distasteful to many, not at all friendly to the British cause, or not having a very nice sense of honor in a matter of obligation to an enemy. Of this class were quite a number of sailors—rough fellows—and other citizens of the place. They determined to rescue the boat and prevent its destruction; and a knowledge of the conspiracy reaching those in authority, it was determined to burn the boat at once. The relator is not certain as to the exact location of the boat in the river, but remembers that it was tied to the bank in a thicket of alder bushes. Lieut. Van Horn, who our informant thinks, was from Steubenville, and who was physically a noble specimen of manhood, standing some "six feet four," and as straight as an arrow, was detailed, with a squad of men, of which Mr. G. was one, to see the boat destroyed. They were none too soon, for the conspirators were on hand when they arrived, and a fight for the possession of the craft was emminent. Van Horn jumped upon the bow-deck with drawn sword, and the leader of the assailants called on his comrades, all armed with sticks and stones, to board her also. Van Horn flourished his sword and said, firmly: "I'll roll three heads off myself first, and then hand you over to my men." The determined bearing of Van Horn, and the presence of his armed squad, effectually cowered the rough assailants and they slunk out of sight in the alder thicket. A fire was at once kindled at either end of the boat, and the men stood guard over its burning till the blackened wreck settled into the waters of the Cuyahoga.—*Geneva Times.*

* * *

A GRANGER friend sends us the following for publication, and wants us to vouch for its correctness. As we are just entering upon a political campaign, and wish to preserve what reputation we have for veracity, we must decline. We give the story though as sent to us; "A gentleman of my acquaintance had a Durham cow that gave birth, all at one time to a two year old heifer that had no legs at all. Mr. Jones took a five-eighths auger and bored holes where the legs ought to be, and then drove in the legs of an old wash bench. He then applied Dr. Hutchin's celebrated Indian hair tonic to the legs, which haired them over in one night, and brought out the hoofs beautifully. The animal has since trotted her mile in 1:18, and took the first premium at a horse trot. During the month of March she suckled six calves and gave ten gallons of milk every day."

* * *

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.—There is a magistrate in a town in Indiana named Helser. A clergyman in the same place was called upon by a young couple not long since, who wished to be joined in the holy bonds of matrimony. He asked the bridegroom for his marriage license. The man replied that he had been engaged to the girl for four years, and thought that would do. The clergyman thought not, and remarked, as the speediest way to obtain a license: "You had better take your girl and go to Helser?" "You go to hell yourself!" retorted the angry bridegroom. And seizing the bride by the arm he dragged her from the house wondering what manner of a profane minister he had met with.

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Friday Morning, - - May 12, 1876.

Democratic County Convention.

The Democratic voters of the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships of Cambria County are requested to meet at their usual places of holding the general elections,

On Saturday, May 20th, 1876,

at 2 o'clock, P. M., and elect two delegates to represent them in the County Convention, to be held in the Court House, in Ebensburg,

On Monday, May 22d,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., to nominate a County Ticket.

The polls will be kept open until 6 o'clock, P. M., on Saturday.

ISAAC WIKE,
Chairman Dem. Co. Com.

THE vote at the late election shows that Texas is certainly "the banner" Democratic State of the Union, and probably has the largest population of any of the "Cotton States." The vote for Governor stood: Cooke, Democrat, 159,581; Chambers, Republican, 57,719; Democratic majority, 102,866.

* * *

THE health of Speaker Kerr is so precarious that it is believed he is about to resign and to retire from public life. If this be true the country will, to quote the language of the Harrisburg *Patriot*, lose from its service a patriot and statesman and the Democratic party one of its ablest and most trustworthy representatives.

* * *

THERE is an unmistakable threat of bolting in this paragraph from the Cincinnati *Commercial*: "The Republican managers might as well understand it. The kind of cattle that crowded Charles Sumner out of the party are not to win this time. If they prevail in the Cincinnati Convention, we must do the best we can with the Democratic party."

* * *

ONE of the inquiries lately conducted by committees of the House of Representatives, says the Chicago *Times*, has revealed that the humbug "bureau for the examination of captured and abandoned property" has existed without a shadow of legal authority; that it has cost more than $300,000, and that a pet lawyer has had a sinecure as its attorney at $10,000 a year.

* * *

IN the House of Representatives at Washington, on Friday last, the bill providing for the retirement of Judge M'Candless, of the United States District Court for Western Pennsylvania, was duly reported, but Mr. Holman, of Indiana, very strenuously and very unexpectedly opposed the measure, on the ground that it would establish a dangerous precedent for the extension of the civil pension list.

* * *

IF the FREEMAN is any better or worse than usual this week, editorially or otherwise, it must be attributed to the fact that we have issued it one day in advance of time, in order to afford us the opportunity of removing to our new office on Centre Street, near Collonade Row, where we hope to be much more comfortably fixed than at present, and where we will be glad to welcome our friends at any time they may see fit to give us a call.

* * *

EMILE J. PETROFF, Republican member of the Legislature from the Fifth district of Philadelphia, who was expelled from that body on Monday of last week, has announced himself as a candidate for re-election to the position he has so deeply dishonored, and intends, if we may believe the *Times*, to test the legality of his expulsion. He also intends, in the language of the Harrisburg *Patriot*, to test the intelligence and political virtue of his constituents, who will never send him back if they are endowed with either the one or the other.

* * *

THE chairman of the Democratic County Committee, Isaac Wike, Esq., in publishing his call for delegate elections to be held on the 20th instant, has evidently made a mistake as to the hour fixed by a convocation of the County Committee held two years ago, for the closing of the polls. We print in our local columns the regulations as then adopted.

The attention of Mr. Wike is respectfully called to this matter, and we are requested to ask him to change the hour of voting from 6 o'clock, P. M., to 7 P. M., that being the time then adopted, and not since changed.

To close the polls at 6 o'clock would be to deprive many laboring men, who have rights beyond dispute, from the exercise of the franchise of a freeman.

* * *

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Tribune* writing from Washington makes up a table of delegates to the Republican National Convention thus far elected, which gives Blaine 146, Morton 81, Conkling 59, Hartranft 58, Hayes 42, Bristow 24, scattering 12. The States and Territories which have elected the delegates who, according to the *Tribune* correspondent, will vote as above indicated, are Maine, Wisconsin, Texas, Indiana, Pennsylvania Ohio, New York, Vermont, Mississippi, South Carolina, North Carolina, Arkansas, Connecticut, Virginia, California, Oregon, Colorado, Georgia, Maryland, Massachusetts, Idaho, Wyoming, Montana, and the District of Columbia. There are still 334 delegates to be elected, the full convention consisting of 757. This correspondent also declares that Geo. F. Hoar, J. M. Forbes, J. E. Sanford and Charles R. M'Clean, of Massachusetts, who have been claimed as "Bristow men," are not such in any sense of the word. They are, doubtless, for Hartranft, but the correspondent, being friendly to Blaine, fails to admit it.

THE Lancaster *Intelligencer* notes the fact that the Legislature adjourned amid the usual presentations of silverware and canes to the presiding and other officers, and very sensibly remarks that the custom would be much more honored in the breach than in the observance. These presentations have long ceased to be testimonies of respect, and this year circumstances make them more than usually a mockery and a sham. Among those who have been favored are many who have been faithful in the discharge of their duties, but among them also are those who have been conspicuously unfaithful. Certainly it was very ill-advised in the friends of Clerk Skinner to make him a presentation, and certainly, too, those who thought Petroff worthy of a gift dishonored themselves in their vain attempt to honor him. When men who have been clearly shown to have been engaged in an attempt to buy and sell legislative votes are presented with gifts as though they had been faithful public servants, surely it is time for legislative officers, who respect themselves, to decline to permit their friends to confer upon them such doubtful honor.

And even though it were the custom to reward only the faithful and the honest, it seems to us that it would be unbefitting the position of such dignitaries as the presiding officers of the Senate and the House that they should receive gifts. It is particularly offensive to the *Intelligencer* that the Lieutenant Governor of the State should appear as the recipient of a lot of plated ware from the Senators. This office is the second in the State; the duties connected with the position are not many or onerous, but there is, therefore, all the more reason that they should be performed well and becomingly. The Lieutenant Governor, while waiting to take the place of the Governor in case of his disability, acts only as the presiding officer of the Senate. He should in that capacity command the respect of the Senate and the people. And because he does his simple duties well should he be given gifts?

The Lieutenant Governorship is a new office in this State and we are solicitous that it should be so administered as not to fall into the contempt that threatens it because of the few duties and the little power attached to it. For this reason we do not like to see that the Senate has just elected a president *pro tem.*, very much as it used to do before we had a Lieutenant Governor. There should now be no necessity for the election of a temporary presiding officer of the Senate, since his duties are but those which the Lieutenant Governor has been elected to perform.

* * *

IN giving an account of the dedication on Sunday last of the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, Philadelphia, the finest Catholic church edifice, if we except the Cathedral, to be found in that diocese, if not in the State, the *Times* says that to the left of the main altar and within the sanctuary sat a group by which the eyes and thoughts of, perhaps, others than the lay worshipers were distracted from the sacred service. They saw what people in this country do not often see—an Empress come to attend Mass. Then, too, the unusual honor of permitting lay persons not directly performing any part in the service to remain within the sanctuary during Mass set novelty running through their brains. The group consisted of Lady Alcantara, Empress of Brazil, plainly dressed in black silk; Vice-Admiral Joaquim Raimundo Delamere, Chamberlain to the Empress, and, when in Brazil, Councellor of State and War, and several ladies—all of whom are accompanying the Emperor and the Empress on their visit to this country. The distinguished party, especially the Empress, manifested the utmost piety and devoutness throughout the entire service of Pontifical High Mass, which was celebrated by the Most Rev. Archbishop Wood, the Very Rev. Charles P. O'Connor, rector of the Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, and the Rev. Ignatius F. Hortsmann, D. D., also of the Seminary, being deacons of honor; the Rev. F. P. O'Neil, of St. James', and Rev. D. F. Brennan, of the Cathedral, respectively deacon and sub-deacon of the Mass, and the Rev. J. E. Mulholland, of St. Patrick's master of ceremonies.

* * *

JUDGE BLACK, a man who would rather be right than be President, has written the following letter of declination to Hon. James P. Barr, editor of the Pittsburgh *Post*:

YORK, May 1, 1876.

My Dear Sir:—I presume you are aware that I have never encouraged in the slightest degree any effort to make me a candidate for the Presidency. But I could not interfere to prevent it without being offensive to persons for whom I felt the greatest respect and affection. I think, however, I may be permitted now to express the sincere desire I always entertained that my name should be entirely dropped from the list of possible candidates. For this I have certain good and sufficient reasons, some of them private and personal, others public and political, which you appreciate as highly as anybody.

There are many names mentioned for the nomination at St. Louis far better than mine. If the delegates from Pennsylvania desire to vote for a citizen of this state, we have one whose claim upon them and upon the country is beyond dispute, Gen. Hancock, whose heroic conduct in arms is only equaled by his scrupulous devotion to the principles of civil liberty in time of peace, would make a candidate and a President of whom we might be proud indeed.

Of course I feel nothing but gratitude to you and others who thought me fit to be named for this high office. My thanks will, I hope, find expression at some future time, in acts much louder than any words I could use at present.

Very truly yours, &c. J. S. BLACK.

THE constitutionality of the boom bill is to be argued before Governor Hartranft and Attorney General Lear. No time has yet been fixed for the argument, though it will probably be heard some time next week.

The Mollie Maguires Doomed.

THE MURDERERS IN CUSTODY—EVIDENCE AGAINST THEM COMPLETE—THE TRIALS IN PROGRESS.

[Special to the Philadelphia Times]

POTTSVILLE, May 7.—The predictions of my dispatch of Friday were more than realized by the events of Saturday morning. The first knowledge the general public obtained of the startling evidence which had been accumulated by the Commonwealth's officers to be used in the trial of the five men charged with the murder of Policeman Yost was from the opening speech of District Attorney Kaercher on Saturday morning. After detailing the circumstances of the murder of Yost last July, and commenting upon the confession of James Kerrigan, which had placed the guilt of that crime on the prisoners now on trial, and citing the facts which would be produced to corroborate Kerrigan's statement, he fairly took the breath away from his listeners and all the color out of the faces of the prisoners by announcing that he would lay before the jury detailed confessions of two of the prisoners, Carroll and McGehan, and partial statements of Riorty, another prisoner, which fixed beyond a doubt the prisoners as the parties guilty of the murder of Yost. These confessions and declarations were made to James McParlen, a detective officer of Pinkerton's agency, who, under the name of James McKenna, and in the guise of a dealer in counterfeit money and fugitive from justice, had obtained their confidence, joined their secret organization and been initiated into their most profound mysteries.

RAKING THEM IN.

Hardly had the District Attorney taken his seat after his clear and careful presentation of the Commonwealth's case, and the audience had time to recover from the effects of his startling announcement, when another surprise, this time from outside the court house, was presented to them in the spectacle of ten well known Irish citizens of this county being marched past the court house to the prison, which is just opposite. We soon had an explanation of this scene. After the Commonwealth had proven by Yost's wife his being shot on the morning of July 6, 1875, whilst in the act of putting out a street-lamp on Broad street, Tamaqua, and his dying declarations that he had been shot by two strangers, who had been pointed out to him at Carroll's saloon a few hours previous to the shooting, James McParlen was called to the stand and testified that since 1873 he has been engaged in investigating the doing of the Mollie Maguires. This at once explained the arrest of the parties whom we had seen taken to prison a few moments befor McParlen took the stand, for, of course, as soon as his evidence became public those who were implicated by it would most certainly have made themselves scarce, and so on Friday night warrants were issued for the arrest of sixteen persons, all connected with the Mollie Maguires, and charged as principals, accessories and conspirators in the murders of Gower James at Shenandoah City nearly two years ago and of Sanger and Wren, the mine bosses, last year, and those we saw going to prison were the first arrivals brought in by the Coal and Iron Police.

THE STORY OF THE YOST TRAGEDY.

From the story told by McParlen, the detective, it would appear that James Kerrigan's account of the murder of Yost is correct. Yost, it seems, had been obliged in arresting Duffy, one of the prisoners, for a violation of a borough ordinance, to use considerable physical persuasion to overcome Duffy's resistance, and he swore to be revenged on Yost for the blows of the police club used by him, Yost, in effecting the arrest. Duffy lived near to Tamaqua and was a frequenter of Carroll's saloon at that place. James Kerrigan was sent to Summit Hill, about four miles off, where McGehan, Riorty and Boyle lived, to get the two first named to come over and "do the job," as they called it; they agreed to go, but Riorty heard of the sickness of his wife, and sending his pistol by Kerrigan he got Boyle to go in his place with McGehan to Tamaqua, telling them they would find his revolver at Carroll's. McGehan and Boyle went to Carroll's saloon after sundown on the 5th of July last and there met Kerrigan, Duffy and Carroll, and also found Riorty's revolver, but as two were to do the shooting Kerrigan was dispatched to borrow a second revolver, he was unable to obtain one, and then Carroll gave Boyle a single barreled pistol which he had in the house. About this time McCarron and Yost, the two night policemen on duty, were by McCarron's fears led to pass Carroll's saloon, and on the porch there saw McGehan, Boyle and Carroll.

LYING IN WAIT FOR THE VICTIM.

The latter seeing the two policemen together tried to dissuade McGehan and Boyle from doing the work that night, but McGehan declared it must be that night or never. Kerrigan then led McGehan and Boyle to a place on Broad street, Tamaqua, and located them behind a tree, within a few yards of the street lamp, which it was Yost's duty to extinguish. Yost soon came to the place, and whilst his right hand and arm were stretched up to put out the light McGehan fired, and with Boyle fled into the woods, where they were met by Kerrigan, who took them along the crest of the Sharp Mountain towards their homes. When near a tavern, known as the White Bear, Kerrigan left the other two, and they shortly after met a man by the name of Briscel, who asked them where they were from, and received from Boyle the answer that they had been to Mauch Chunk to a dance. These facts are from the prisoners Carroll, McGehan and Riorty, to McParlen, the detective, who in his examination thus far has been confined to detailing facts and conversations relating to the Yost murder, but at the adjournment on Saturday the Commonwealth made a written offer to prove by McParlen all the facts which he has learned in regard to the Mollie Maguires, the connection of the prisoners with that order, and thus show the object and inducements which led to Yost's murder, but at the adjournment on Saturday the Commonwealth made a written offer to prove by McParlen all the facts which he has learned in regard to the Mollie Maguires, the connection of the prisoners with that order, and thus show the object and inducements which led to Yost's murder. McParlen himself was on the committee appointed to kill Jones, and by reason of warnings from him Jones took precautions to frustrate the design of his murderers, never, however, imagining that he would be attacked in broad daylight and shot down in the sight of a number of witnesses. It seems that the murders of Yost at Tamaqua, and Jones at Lausford were what the Mollies call a trade, that is, Campbell, of Storm Hill, now in prison at Mauch Chunk charged with the murder of Jones, was anxious to have Jones killed, and Duffy and Kerrigan, of Tamaqua, were anxious to have Yost killed, so Campbell agreed to furnish two men to do the Tamaqua job if Kerrigan would furnish two men to kill Jones. The arrangement was concluded and carried out to the letter, and the evidence already in shows that Riorty's pistol, in McGehan's hands, was used to kill Yost, and the same pistol in Doyle's hands was used to kill Jones, and Kerrigan acted as scout and guide in both affairs.

* * *

—The wife of Rev. W. F. Wylie, of Bellefonte, has fallen heir to $375,000 by the death of her father, Mr. Hayes, in Pittsburgh.

Centennial Gleanings.

Above the intersection of the nave and the central transept of the main building four immense trophy paintings representing America, Europe, Asia and Africa, have been hung. The prominent features of each are two reclining figures, representing two of the greatest men of that grand division of the earth. The figures are as follows: America, Franklin and Washington; Europe, Shakspeare and Charlemagne: Asia, Confucius and Mahomet; Africa, Rameses and Sesostris

As a whole the German exhibit promises to be fairly representative of the various industries of the German people, and in some special branches it promises to be particularly fine. One firm exhibits a handsome collection of cotton prints in a great variety of colors and patterns, some of which are excellent imitations of damasks, cretons and chintzes, and the colors are so well arranged that the effect of the exhibit as a whole is very rich and striking.

One of the most remarkable of the many notable things to be seen in the Egyptian pavilion in the main hall, is a substance appearing like corduroy cloth, with very fine ribs, but which, the commissioners state, is the beaten inner bark, in its natural state of a species of fig tree found in Central Africa. The natives use it for clothing, it being but little less durable than common cloth of cotton or wool.

The latest cargo of British exhibits received at the centennial grounds is valued at $1,500,000, and is said to be the most valuable collection of goods ever received at one time in this country from Great Britain. On this invoice there are $700,000 worth of paintings—the most beautiful and majestic to which English art has given birth.

Ireland, as a nation, will be among the missing at the exhibition, but their handiwork, however, will not be totally unrepresented. Among other attractive features calling the Green Isle to mind will be a magnificent polished granite vase manufactured of material from the Moor granite quarries, near Newry.

Lieut. Gen. Saigo, the chief of the Japanese commission to the centennial exhibition, is said to be an officer of great distinction in his own country. He commanded the expedition against Formosa, and was previously at the head of the military operations against the rebellious Daimios.

An interesting article from Africa is a royal head-dress manufactured by no less an operative than King Mteza, of Uganda, the African province in which Lake Victoria Niyanzo is situated. Stanley, in the account of his travels, mentions this dusky monarch.

There will be on exhibition in the Egyptian department a glass case of electric fishes, averaging a measurment of 22 inches. They were captured from the waters of the rivers Senegal and Nile.

Several improper persons who gained the position by means of forged recommendations have been discovered among the ranks of the centennial guard. Among them were two notorious New York "knucks."

All of the specimens of ores, etc., which were deposited in the Virginia mineral bureau, in Alexandria, have been packed up and forwarded to Philadelphia for exhibition at the centennial, where space has been secured for them.

Portugal has 2,304 exhibitors at the centennial in agriculture, minerals and cork, and also in woolens, soaps, oils, jewelry (particularly fiagrana), marbles and wines, etc.

If not after the Americans, Canada will be second to England alone at the centennial, thinks the Montreal *Herald*.

* * *

ANCIENT NEWSPAPERS.—At the coming Centennial Newspaper Exhibition at Philadelphia it has been decided to display copies of antique journals and other curiosities of newspaper literature. To this interesting collection all persons having ancient, quaint, or curious specimens are invited to contribute, and should the response be as hearty and general as we hope to find it, this gathering of time-worn publications will prove to be not only a leading trait of the Newspaper Department, but also one of the salient attractions of the Exhibition as a whole. All having the ability and the will to aid on the project should transmit their consignments without delay to the Pavilion of the Centennial Newspaper Exhibition, Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, addressed to the care of Mr. Geo. P. Rowell, who has the matter in charge.

While on view, these exhibits will have attached to them labels designating by whom they are contributed, and all consistent care will be taken to preserve them from damage. After the close of the Exhibition they will be again at the service of their owners, or, in the absence of different instructions, will be transferred to some historical society or museum.

During the late war there were many newspapers issued which illustrated the straits in which their publishers found themselves. Pink, blue, and yellow sheets, wrapping paper, and many other substitutes were pressed into the service. Specimens of these now possess a curious interest.

The advantages to the public of such a gathering are manifest to a degree which renders elucidation unnecessary, and the opportunity to do a very useful act is placed within easy reach. A single copy of some senile broadsheet may not be of much worth to its proprietor, yet in conjunction with others it will make up a worthy collection. Many people there are who, having preserved such curiosities for years, can turn them to little or no practical account, and it is not too much to hope that the response given by such will be ready and general. Without loss to themselves, they can materially benefit visitors to the Great Centennial Exhibition and appreciably advance a patriotic movement.

* * *

MODEL RAILROAD TRACK FOR THE CENTENNIAL.—The Pennsylvania railroad company are constructing a piece of model railroad track beside the United States government buildings on the centennial grounds. It will be a straight, single track, one hundred and fifty feet in length, with Pennsylvania spring rail frog, with Lorenz switch, extending about twenty feet beyond the frog. Standard pattern, sixty-seven pound steel rails, manufactured by the Cambria Iron Company, will be used. The ballast is blue limestone, obtained at Springfield Junction, Blair county. The slopes on either side of the elevation on which the track will be constructed will be sodded. There are two leading objects in putting down the track. The first is to exhibit two postal cars of the United States government, and the second is to give every person attending the big show an opportunity of seeing and examing the standard track in use on all the lines and branches of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. No extra pains have been taken in preparing the material nor will any special effort be exerted in laying the track, as it will be constructed by a regular force of track hands, under the control of an assistant supervisor, just as the entire line was laid. The track will simply be, when finished, a model of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's standard in every particular.

* * *

—When the Brazilian Emperor was introduced to our Secretary of State, he muttered, "Feesh, Feesh! Ah, yes, I understand, he is your Secretary during Lent."

News and Other Notings.

—The hall prepared for the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis will seat 20,000 people.

—Barney Williams bequeaths five thousand dollars to the Catholic cathedral, and the rest of his estate to his family.

—Frankie Flynn, four and a half years old, 23 inches high and weighing 9 pounds, is the latest Scranton sensation.

—A Portland (Me.) woman, only 31 years old, has just given birth to her twelfth baby, and the child weighs just twelve pounds.

—A man was fined ten dollars in Philadelphia recently for engaging in the light amusement of plucking feathers from a live chicken.

—In Berks county a large hawk caught a black snake measuring five feet in length in its talons and carried it to a height of about forty feet and dropped it.

—There are six brothers named Diller in Hanover, York county, whose aggregate weight is 1607 pounds. They weigh, respectively, 282, 279, 271, 267, 260, and 290.

—Seven sons of the late Joseph Jeffries of Chester county, show a combined height of 41 feet 8 inches. The tallest is 6 feet 2 inches, and the smallest 5 feet 10½ inches high.

—The President has authorized the original Declaration of Independence to be taken from Washington to Philadelphia for exhibition during the time of the exposition.

—A little girl in Chester county while playing in a lane, was struck on the head by a stone thrown over the fence, by a boy, from a garden. Her skull was fractured and she died in a few days.

—Josiah Rittenbaum, of Womelsdorf, Berks county, into whose breast a pitchfork was plunged last November, is dying from the injury then received. His assailant is serving out a two years' imprisonment.

—Boys are not to wear out their knuckles hereafter in "knuckling down." A patent has been granted for a pistol which is designed to shoot marbles by the aid of a spring.

—Alexander Agassiz has given the University of Michigan twelve specimens of the selacian fish which his father collected during his deep sea dredging expedition off the coast of South America.

—Dom Pedro after his visit to the oil regions on Saturday, returned to Pittsburg, where he visited Municipal Hall, St. Paul's Cathedral, the Western Penitentiary and the iron and glass manufactories.

—Cardinal McCloskey is reported to be rapidly improving. He is still the guest of Bishop Corrigan, at Seton Hall College, but expects to return to New York in a week or so and resume, in part, his ordinary duties.

—Two mulatto girls met at New London, Conn., last week and recognized each other as sisters, neither having seen each other since thirteen years ago, when they were in Virginia together, and each supposing the other dead.

—Aaron Wallace, an aged negro preacher who fought at Tippecanoe, and has resided at Indianapolis since 1820, when about to vote the democratic ticket on Tuesday, was set upon by some of Mr. Morton's black sheep and severely beaten.

—The Japanese in charge of the goods sent from their country to the Centennial are very reticent as to the character of their exhibits, but excite Yankee curiosity by saying that they will make us open our eyes when their articles are displayed.

—Wm. Whalen, *alias* William Devers, who confesses, whether truthfully or not remains to be seen, that he committed a murder in Fayette county several years ago, was taken to Uniontown by Deputy Springer, of Philadelphia, on Saturday last.

—Two daughters of Daniel Cutman, of Mifflin county, were burned to death a few nights ago, the house in which they lived taking fire. Two boys made their escape by jumping out of the window. The girls were aged six and fourteen years respectively.

—Charles M'Grogan and Terrence Manly, who attempted to swear a father and four sons of Allegheny county into the penitentiary, by connecting them with a burglary, have been convicted of perjury and sentenced to the western penitentiary for seven years each.

—It turns out that Gen. Custer has not been removed from his command, and the Pittsburgh *Commercial* says that it is very sorry that the report has proved untrue. The reason it gives for wanting Custer removed, is because he appeared before Mr. Clymer's committee.

—Charles O'Conor has sued the New York *Times* and *Sun* for libel in stating that he had been guilty of claiming to be more generous than he really was in his legal practice, &c. The suit will be tried soon, and the requisite papers have been served on the defendants.

—Miss Smith, of Reading, (Pa.) who lost the use of her limbs through sickness when a child, is now twenty years of age, and has a coach and twin goats, with which she drives out nearly every day. The little animals were trained specially for her use, and she guides them well with the reins.

—A thirty year old goose at Newberry, Lycoming county, is said to have taken under its protection a tame rabbit. Every evening, when it becomes necessary to look out for sleeping quarters the rabbit accompanies her to a nest where it is taken under her wing and kept till morning. A tough story.

—Samuel Matherson, of Sugar Grove, Warren county, was lately taken before United States Commissioner McCandless, at Pittsburgh, and held in $5,000 bail to answer in the United States District Court for opening and destroying letters written to his daughter by her affianced. The old man of course didn't like the feller.

—James Lick, the eccentric millionaire of California, has given the contract for a masonic monument in the cemetery at Fredicksburg, Lebanon county, to Robert Reid, of Montreal, Canada. The monument, which is to be built in memory of Mr. Lick's ancestors and other relatives, will cost $20,000. Mr. Lick is a native of Lebanon county.

—Dom Pedro is among the most enterprising of sight-seers, and the hot weather of Sunday did not prevent him from climbing to the top of the Capitol dome at Washington, where he arrived that morning, and seeing a great deal of the city in a single day. He is known to be anxious to avoid ceremony, and his swift movements are well calculated to outstrip it.

—Sunday afternoon a young lady aged about eighteen years, while returning from Sunday school, was attacked by a tramp about a mile from Duncannon, Pa., who committed an outrage on her person and then took to the mountains. A search was made but proved fruitless. There was great indignation in the community, and if the villain had been caught he would probably have been lynched.

—On Thursday afternoon last a fire broke out in the pattern shop of a foundry in Somerset, Pa., and the flames spread rapidly. The loss is estimated at from $150,000 to $300,000, while the insurance will not exceed $65,000. The number of families homeless is seventeen. Part of the ground burned over by the fire was the same as traversed by the fire of 1871. The burnt district includes everything from the foundry to W. J. Bair's residence, on the south side of Main street, and from Aaron Flick's to Bair's block on the north side. The south side of Union street is entirely destroyed from West to Main cross street.

A MATTER OF POPULAR INTEREST

We condense from the *Lehigh Register* the substance of a conversation about Oak Hall, in Philadelphia, Wanamaker & Brown's "Largest Clothing House in America." A visitor and attendant are the speakers:

Visitor. "What corner is the Building on?"

Attendant. "South-East corner of *Sixth* and Market. Please note the SIXTH, for some strangers seeking Oak Hall, have been misled by designing persons."

V. "It is perfectly colossal! Do you know its dimensions?"

A. "12,000 square feet—66 on Market, and 180 odd on Sixth, six stories high, has over three acres of flooring, and covers space once occupied by more than twenty different business places."

V. "Do you use steam-power?"

A. "A giant young engine furnishes power for the freight and passenger elevators, and the boilers steam for heating, and the other operations of the house."

V. "What order do you take with goods?"

A. "They are first opened and arranged in the basement on long low counters, and taken thence on the freight elevator to the inspector's room on the [illegible] floor."

V. "Is inspecting the first operation?"

A. "No, sir, measuring. The goods are first measured in the piece, then inspected. The cloth passes over rollers in the face of a strong light, and two men sit, one before and one behind the goods, watching with the eye of a hawk for the least pin-hole imperfection, and marking every flaw, so that the cutter may see and avoid it when he comes to cut the garments."

V. "You must employ an army of cutters?"

A. "Come to our fifth floor and see! We keep 70 hands all the time cutting up the cloth into garments,—besides [illegible] machines that do a dozen men's work each at a stroke."

V. "Do you manufacture all your own goods?"

A. "We do, and most carefully. Our examiners inspect every stitch and seam, and certify to every garment as extra-well made before we put our ticket on it, and become responsible for it."

V. "Your system must save you a great deal?"

A. "In every direction, sir. It is the system and economy we practice all the way through, that enables us to put our prices down to the people as we do."

V. "After inspecting the work, what becomes of it?"

A. "Before it goes into Stock it is *ticketed*. Every single garment has its number and other points noted on it, so that its entire history can be traced without fail, upon our books."

V. "You must have 20 or 40 salesmen?"

A. "Why sir, on busy days you may see 100 in the various rooms and suites of rooms, selling to the throngs of customers."

V. "Do you do an order business, by mail and express?"

A. "Very great. All over the country. Our perfect system and rules of [illegible] make it possible to [illegible] away just as perfectly as if they [illegible] person."

V. "I suppose you have at least half a [illegible] different departments?"

A. "My dear sir! we have more than [illegible] each charged with its own business [illegible] thoroughly organized, a necessary [illegible] in the great wheel."

V. "Will you name a dozen or [illegible]"

A. "With pleasure. The [illegible] ment, for those who prefer [illegible] ready-made. The Furnishing [illegible] with its immense stock of [illegible] The Shirt Factory, with its [illegible] making our own [illegible]. The [illegible] ing Department [illegible] lar store. The Garment [illegible] Receiving Room. The [illegible] named before. The Special [illegible] ment. The Delivery [illegible] score of messengers. The [illegible]"

V. "Hold, hold! sir [illegible]"

A. "I'm not half through [illegible] Department, with its [illegible] editing and publishing [illegible] journal, circulated [illegible] (tell all your friends [illegible]) Department, with [illegible] Department. The [illegible] Children's Department, with [illegible] entrance for ladies. The [illegible] room. The Chief Clerk's [illegible] its book-keepers and [illegible] ager's Department; [illegible] other offices of the firm [illegible] thinking, planning, [illegible] ing register or [illegible] and in a thousand [illegible] to carry on a business [illegible] ing to between [illegible] nually."

V. "Stupendous!"

A. "Indeed it is! I forgot to [illegible] Cashier's Department [illegible] of retail sales [illegible]"

V. "[illegible] immense [illegible] the house to buy cheap and [illegible]"

A. "Exactly! [illegible] people throng here [illegible] on low prices and [illegible]"

V. "What are the [illegible] much about?"

A. "Our system of [illegible] price, no deviation [illegible] A guarantee [illegible] money returned if the [illegible] be suited."

V. "Nothing could be fairer."

A. "Nothing. And the [illegible]"

V. "Well, I thank you [illegible] attention."

A. "Not at all. It's a pleasure [illegible] Call again; and [illegible] maker & Brown's Oak Hall [illegible] ner Sixth and Market."

V. "Thank you! I shall be [illegible] Good morning."

—Williamsport has been scourged by another destructive fire, by which a loss of from $200,000 to $250,000 has been suffered by the lumber dealers. Fortunately the insurance is liberal, and the loss will not crush any of the owners whose property was destroyed. A destruction of from $300,000 to $400,000 within ten days, in a city of less than twenty thousand inhabitants, must produce serious embarrassment in business circles, and it is not wonderful that the incendiary narrowly escaped with his life when detected by the outraged citizens.

—Chicago was visited by a terrible tornado on Satuaday. The roof of the Rock Island Railroad freight depot was unroofed and three men were killed. The spire of Grace Episcopal church was thrown down and nearly demolished the edifice; a three story house was overturned and a lad fourteen years old instantly killed. The same day Leavenworth was visited by one of the most destructive wind-storms ever known there. A number of buildings were unroofed and several persons killed. The loss is estimated at a quarter of a million.

—Another terrible fire broke out at Williamsport on Sunday night about eight o'clock, in the lumber yard of Barrows & Co. Coal oil was used to start it, that liquid having been spread profusely in that part of the yard. It burned until ten o'clock this morning, after destroying all the piles on about twenty acres of ground and comprising at least, 18,000,000 feet of manufactured lumber. Hebard & Smith's loss is $65,000; insurance, $50,000. Barrows & Co.'s loss is $125,000; insurance, $100,000. Beaver mills lumber company's loss is $8,000; insurance, $8,000. B. H. Taylor's loss is $60,000; insurance, $50,000. The Catawissa railroad company lose about $10,000 in railway tracks.

—A fearful explosion of dynamite took place, on Saturday night, at the magazine near the opening of the new tunnel of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad under Bergen Heights, New Jersey, opposite New York city. Jersey City and Hoboken were well shaken up, but no lives were lost. The wildest terror existed in the streets for a short time after the explosion, which is supposed to have been the result of design. The magazine building was entirely dissipated and a hole dug 12 feet deep and 25 to 30 feet across in the solid earth underneath. Windows were shattered in all parts of Jersey City and Haboken and the lights in the street lamps were suddenly put out.

—The Boston *Herald* says Tilden is the wealthiest of all the candidates. He is put down at $4,000,000 or $5,000,000. Judge Davis is the possessor of more than $1,000,000, and Thurman is very rich. Bayard is well-to do, although not a millionaire. Hancock has some property, it is said. Of the republicans who are prominent candidates Morton is said to be the poorest, and Blaine is undoubtedly the richest of all. Conkling is possessed of something over $100,000, part of which he, like Blaine, has made in railroad speculations. He is also largely paid by several wealthy corporations. Bristow and Hays are both "well off." The former has probably $100,000 and his wife has received a legacy of $150,000 within a year. Hayes is richer than Bristow.

—At 3.30 o'clock Saturday morning Leavenworth, Kansas, was visited by a destructive wind-storm. It had been raining almost incessantly for sixty hours, and at the time the storm struck the town the rain was still falling in torrents. At 3.25 o'clock a dense black cloud was seen in the western horizon, and a few moments after a sharp breeze came up from the east, which continued not over a minute, when there was a dead calm and rain ceased falling. Just as the hurricane struck the city there came a blinding flash of lightning, followed by a crash of thunder that made the earth tremble. The wind-cloud was funnel shaped, with the small end down. It moved with an oscillating motion from west to east, rebounding like a bomb-shell, and scattering ruin in its pathway wherever it struck the earth. The loss to the city and county cannot be less than $150,000, and may reach $250,000.

—A sacramental chalice, to be presented to Archbishop Purcell of Cincinnati by the laity of his Diocese on the 50th anniversary of his priesthood, which occurs May 21, has been manufactured in Newark, N. J. The *Advertiser* describes it as follows: "It is of solid gold, 18 carats fine, weighing 700 penny-weights, is ten and a half inches high, and is valued at $4,000. Around the bowl of the cup are 30 half-carat diamonds, simply and chastely mounted. On the base is a diamond cross, and above an etching of Peter, which is flanked by two large amethysts, incrusted with diamonds. Two other amethysts, similarly ornamented with diamonds, interrupt shields between admirable engravings of St. Paul and the Virgin. On the center of the standard a row of smaller amethysts surrounds the central swell. The bowl is of dark, red gold, and there are green, yellow, and light red gold colors placed in wonderful contrast and harmony. But the real beauty of this work of art is in absolute grace of proportion. The chasing is exquisite in its idea, outline, and the strange effect it has upon the light and shade."

MEXICAN WAR VETERAN[illegible] received a postal card from [illegible] dated Osceola Mills, Pa., [illegible] ing "Will the editor please [illegible] authority there is for the [illegible] 12 in regard to the Mexican [illegible] visiting the centennial [illegible] what authorities have the [illegible] who, or where are they?"

In answer to the above [illegible] state that the Pennsylvania [illegible] pany has offered free transp[illegible] Mexican war veterans who [illegible] the centennial exposition at Phila[illegible] coming summer. They [illegible] present their credentials either [illegible] organization to which they belong [illegible] Scott Legion—or their discharge[illegible] Any bona fide veteran of the [illegible] presenting himself at any [illegible] the Pennsylvania railroad comp[illegible] assured by an order issued at [illegible] will be furnished with transp[illegible] Philadelphia and return.

To all the veterans of the [illegible] ico, who wish to visit Philade[illegible] Fourth of July, especially [illegible] Pennsylvania, they will receive [illegible] tion by addressing Col. [illegible] late lieutenant Second Pennsylv[illegible] teers, Harrisburg post office.—[illegible] *Patriot.*

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Any person suffering from Dysp[illegible] gestion will be cured by using DR. WILLIARD'S COMPOUND [illegible] Send for a trial package. [illegible] cure you. Address [illegible] 1355 Broadway, New York.

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Outfits FREE! FOOTPRINTS of the [illegible] Pub. House, N. Y. [illegible]

$5 to $20 per day at home. Sa[illegible] free. STINSON & CO., Po[illegible]

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E CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

Ebensburg, Pa.,

DAY, - - MAY 12, 1876.

OCAL AND PERSONAL.

LES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC DELEGATE ELECTIONS IN CAMBRIA COUNTY.—The delegate elections in county shall be conducted as follows:

election for delegates to represent the districts in the Democratic County shall be held at the usual place of general elections for each district, at 2 o'clock and continuing until 7

said delegate election shall be held by board, to consist of the member of County Committee for such district, who president of the board, and two other voters thereof, who shall be elected present at the opening of the the member of the County Committee absent from the place of holding for a quarter of an hour after fixed by Rule 1st for the opening place shall be filled by an be conducted viva voce by the present at the time.

qualified Democratic voter of the who, at the preceding general election, the Democratic ticket, shall be vote at the delegate election.

voting at all delegate elections shall upon which ballot shall be printed the names of the delegates voted with any instructions which the desire to give the delegates. Each be received from the person voting as a member of the election board, deposited in a box or other receptacle for that purpose, to which box no person but members of shall have access.

board shall keep an accurate names of all persons voting at such which list of voters, together with a return of such election, containing a statement of the persons elected as shall be certified by said board to the and it shall be the duty of of the said Convention to take the same and deliver them to the of the Democratic County Committee the said Convention.

district qualified Democratic number of five shall complain in undue election or false return, shall have the right to contest of such delegates. Such complaint be heard by a committee of five appointed by the President of Convention, which said committee shall the parties, their proofs and allegations as may be, report to the which delegates are entitled to Whereupon the Convention shall upon the call of the yeas or reject the report of the committee in which call the names delegates whose seats are contested shall

delegates must reside in the district represent. In case of absence or inability substitutions may be made from citizens of the district.

majority of all the votes cast necessary to a nomination.

◆

ere, There, and the Other Place.

—Sunday last would have done infinite July or August, so warm and glorious it.

—Four thousand tons of steel and iron were shipped from the Cambria Iron last week.

—The twelve convicts recently convicted county court were taken to the penitentiary on Monday last.

—The fire that destroyed three buildings in occurred Tuesday of this The resultant damage was not great.

—Sixty gentlemen and one or two ladies this place were among the attendants centennial opening on Wednesday

—A four weeks old calf was killed and in the stable of Mrs. J. K. Hite, in place, on Friday night last. A real-ain-[illegible], truly.

—A three year old daughter of Mr. Wm. of Bedford township, Bedford county, on Wednesday of last week drowned.

—W. H. Schwartz, Esq., local editor of Hollidaysburg Standard, has we are glad returned to his home and his duties his health fully restored.

—It was Henderson McCormick, and not Shaffer, who was injured at Larimer's mill, in Cambria township, not long So much the worse for McCormick.

—There seems to have been no truth in the attempt to rob Mr. Thomas Griffith between this place and Wilmore, as published by us last week. More's the pity the story.

—There was a bell of a time all over the country on Wednesday—that is, all the bells cities and towns were rung from to 12 o'clock, noon, in honor of the of the centennial.

—By an oversight on part of the gentleman whom they were entrusted, the annual statement of Allegheny township did not us until too late for publication in the present issue of the FREEMAN.

—It was thirty years ago last Monday the battle of Palo Alto was fought. participants in that and other expeditions in Mexico are to be taken to the without money and without price.

—Two monster blacksnakes, measuring respectively six feet four inches and five feet nine and a half inches, were killed the signal tower at McGarvey's, a short this side of Altoona, on Saturday last.

—A limb of the law—no, the limb of a our genial friend Sansom, of the Huntingdon Democrat—was, we regret to say, fractured by a fall on the Court House steps at place on Friday last. The limb aforesaid was his arm.

—Arrangements are being perfected by the Cambria Guards for the proper observance of Decoration day—Tuesday, May 30th—and there is a probability that Prof. John Hart be here on that occasion and take part the ceremonies.

—The Nova Scotia giantess and her husband passed over the Pa. R. R., centennial-wards, on Sunday morning last. The former stands eight feet two inches in her gaiters, and the latter scores just one inch in his calfskins.

—The monster flag recently constructed Altoona, of which mention was made in columns a few weeks ago, was thrown to the breeze on Friday last, amid great rejoicing, in which fully one thousand employees of the Pa. R. R. Co. participated.

—A grist mill owned by Messrs. Lyon, & Co., located about five mile northeast of Tyrone, and known as the Bald Eagle was burned to the ground on Saturday last, involving a loss of $7,000, on which there was a partial insurance.

—The triennial election of a Mother Superior of the Sisters of Mercy in Western Pennsylvania has been postponed this year from 1 to July. This has been caused by division of the diocese, which has necessitated a division of the order also.

—Mr. John Rodgers, one of the oldest citizens of Cambria county, died at his home Munster township, on Friday last. Had Mr. Rodgers lived until the 20th of the present month it is said that he would have attained the wonderful age of one hundred years.

—The latest business venture in this place a ladies' hair dressing establishment, of which a young lady is the proprietor. We wish the enterprise abundant success, but may we be switched like a woman if we can see where it is to come from in this community.

—We know of no prohibition against the of Indiana county nominating, they propose to do, two candidates for the House, one for the Senate and one for Congress—a movement which in its last at least will no doubt make White look rather black.

—The dwelling house of Mr. Gabriel Donahue, in Adams township, this county, was destroyed by fire on Thursday last, and so rapid was the spread of the flames that all efforts to remove the personal property proved entirely unsuccessful. A defective flue did the business. Loss not stated.

—Mr. Wm. M. Jones, one of the best and most esteemed citizens of our borough, is, we regret to say, lying seriously ill with typhoid pneumonia, and at present writing it is feared that he cannot survive. That these fears may prove groundless, however, is the earnest hope of all who know the afflicted gentleman.

—If the weather is anything like it is here to-day, maybe President Grant wouldn't like to reign the third term.

—We copy this from the Johnstown *Tribune* of Tuesday: "At No. 109 Clinton street, there is a constant rush. It is because J. J. Murphy is selling so cheap." We add our recommendation to the foregoing, and say, of our own knowledge, that no store in the Mnieral city sells nor can sell goods of his line cheaper than J. J. M.

—The Cambria Iron Company has at the centennial a pyramid thirty-three feet at the base and sixteen feet in height, with a width of ten feet, made of specimens of fluxes, pig iron, spiegel, furnace balls, puddled blooms, twisted rails, etc., being a compendious illustration of the facilities of the largest iron works in the United States.

—What was known as the Trout Run Saw Mill, one mile south of Osceola, Clearfield county, the property of Messrs. Isett & Stokes, of Altoona, was destroyed by what is supposed to have been an incendiary fire, on Saturday morning last, about 4 o'clock. Loss between $8,000 and $9,000, on which there is a partial insurance.

—Mrs. John Wernz, of Bennington Furnace, Blair county, arose from her bed and left the house at an early hour on Thursday morning last, and the next intimation her husband had of her whereabouts was when he found her in the stable, hanging by the neck and entirely lifeless. Temporary insanity of course prompted the terrible act. The deceased, was considered a very excellent woman and was the mother of nine children.

—The story is published that Boss Tweed is and has been for many days wandering in the wilds of Canada. Who cares? But when we come to say that S. J. Hess, 241 and 243 Main street Johnstown, has on shelf the finest assortment of ready-made clothing ever taken to that city, the same marked down to bottom prices and for sale, who doesn't care? Our friends, if we have any, are recommended to call, see, and buy of Mr. Hess.

—Mr. Godfrey Wolff, of Altoona, visited the Vienna Exposition, and will likewise go down to Philadelphia and take notes as to how they do up Centennial affairs this year. But, should he go, that is not saying that in his absence there will not be a clerk or two in his magnificent establishment, next door to the P. O., to attend to the wants of his numerous customers. If you cannot suit yourself at Mr. Wolff's, you must be indeed hard to suit.

—The ladies should not forget to bear in mind and keep in remembrance the to them very important fact that Mrs. R. E. Jones will open a large and varied assortment of Spring millinery goods on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of next week, and that she is not only going to show a stock that has never been equalled in this place but will demonstrate beyond a doubt that by selling for cash she can and will sell much cheaper than she has heretofore been enabled to do.

—At noon to-day (Wednesday), every bell in town was rung in token of the inauguration of the Centennial ceremonies, whilst every piece of ordnance that failed to give forth an echo, was voted a failure and fraud. The Silver cornet Band and the Military Band added zest to the occasion, and, had not a threatening rain storm intervened, a parade of the Cambria Guard would have formed part of the bill. As it was, the observance of the day was very creditable.

—If the Government was to pay gold for every one of the greenbacks, it will not bring the country to a specie basis. We must have specie enough to exchange for national bank notes before we get to a solid foundation, and this will not be until we pay off the bonded debt held in Europe. In this connection, we may add that Myers & Lloyd, High street, Ebensburg, will sell a newly-arrived stock of spring dress and dry goods at a bottom price, for either gold or greenbacks.

—A sad and fatal accident occurred in the Railroad Company's yards at Tyrone on Tuesday afternoon of last week. Mr. Charles Heverly, car inspector for the Robert Hare Powell Coal Company, was standing in a stooping position upon one track inspecting a train passing upon another track, when a train backed on the track upon which he was standing, and, being unobserved by him, ran over him, killing him instantly. He was a resident of that place, and aged about 64 years. He leaves a wife and family.

—The entertainment given at the Court House on Friday evening last by Prof. John Hart, of Lancaster, was all that could have been expected from an elocutionist and dramatic reader who has few if any superiors in the prefession, and we are only sorry that many more of our people did not avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded for enjoying a rich literary feast such as may not soon again be presented to them. The Professor has since then given entertainments at St. Augustine, Chest Springs, and Carrolltown, Wednesday and Thursday evenings being spent at the latter place.

—Two tramps were liberated from a freight car at Altoona, on Saturday last, after an imprisonment of two days and a half, during which time they had not partaken of a drop of water, and, as may well be conceived, were in an almost famished condition when rescued. It seems that they had secreted themselves in the car, which was laden with wheat while at Chicago, and that the car was subsequently sealed up and was not to be opened until it reached New York, and had not the noise they made attracted attention and led to their release at Altoona, it is quite probable that they would have been dead-heads in reality by the time the train reached its destination.

—On Friday last a Johnstown lad, whose age does not exceed twelve years, appropriated $37 belonging to his mother, and forming an alliance with a tramp named John Chambers, the two set their faces in the direction of the centennial, the latter in the meantime having appropriated the stolen funds, a portion of which he expended in buying the necessary railroad tickets, for himself and his youthful companion. A telegram, however, secured the arrest at Altoona of the tramp and his juvenile benefactor, the latter of whom was taken home next morning by his father, and the former, after being made to disgorge the unexpended money and the railroad tickets, was given one hour to shake the dust of the city from his feet and take his departure for other scenes.

—There is no moiety of truth whatever in the report that Mr. Simon Sultzbach departed for Philadelphia on Friday evening last. It is true, however, that he betook himself to that city on Monday of the present week, and that he gave his friends here to understand that he wasn't coming back any more, at least not to remain permanently. During a long residence in Ebensburg "little Simon" enjoyed, as he well deserved, the good will of young and old—especially the young ladies—and now that he has gone from our midst we are sure that all who enjoyed his quaint humor and basked in the sunshine of his ever pleasant smile, will join with us in wishing him a long, prosperous and happy life in the City of Brotherly Love, or wherever else he may conclude to pitch his tent So mote it be.

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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—SUCCESS THE ATTRIBUTE OF MERIT.—*Erysipelas and Cutaneous Diseases.*—If popularity be the test of a medicine, Holloway's Pills and Ointment are assuredly the greatest remedies of this or any other age, as they are unconfined to nations of people, being as familiar to the denizens of the backwoods as to the citizens of New York, London, Paris, Vienna, Berlin, St. Petersburg, &c. Their universality is, however, the least of their merits. Their safe and speedy cures of Eyrsipelas, Salt-Rheum, King's Evil, Scrofula, and all skin diseases, are their chief recommendation. Persons afflicted with any of the above disorders should have irumediate recourse to them. 186.

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A CARD.—The impression having gone abroad, through no fault of my own, that I charged a certain lady, a near neighbor, in the East Ward with having stolen a sheet from my premises, as noticed in the FREEMAN of April 21st, this is to certify that I do not allege or believe that the lady in question, nor indeed any of my near neighbors, committed said offence; and I further declare as my firm conviction, that all accusations or suspicions so made or entertained are without foundation in fact.

JOHN VOGEL.

Ebensburg, May 8, 1876.

THANKS "FROM THE DEPTHS OF THE HEART."—WELLINGTON, Lorain Co., O., Aug. 24, 1874.—Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.—*Dear Sir:* Your medicines, Golden Medical Discovery, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, have proved of the greatest service to me. Six months ago no one thought that I could possibly live long. I had a complication of diseases,—scrofula, manifesting itself in eruptions and great blotches on my head that made such sores that I could not have my hair combed without causing me much suffering; also causing swollen glands, tonsils enlarged, enlarged or "thick neck," and large and numerous boils. I also suffered from a terrible Chronic catarrh, and in fact I was so diseased that life was a burden to me. I had tried many doctors with no benefit. I finally procured one-half dozen bottles of your Golden Medical Discovery and one dozen Sage's Catarrh Remedy and commenced their use. At first I was badly discouraged, but after taking four bottles of the Discovery I began to improve, and when I had taken the remaining, I was *well*. In addition to the use of Discovery I applied a solution of Iodine to the Goitre or thick neck as you advise in pamphlet wrapping, and it entirely disappeared. Your Discovery is certainly the most wonderful blood medicine ever invented. I thank God and you, from the depths of my heart, for the great good it has done me.

Very gratefully,
MRS. L. CHAFFEE.

Most medicines which are advertised as blood purifiers and liver medicines contain either mercury, in some form, or potassium and iodine variously combined. All of these agents have strong tendency to break down the blood corpuscles, and debilitate and otherwise permanently injure the human system, and should therefore be discarded. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, on the other hand, being composed of the fluid extracts of native plants, barks and roots, will in no case produce injury, its effects being strengthening and curative only. Sarsaparilla, which used to enjoy quite a reputation as a blood purifier, is a remedy of thirty years ago, and may well give place, as it is doing, to the more positive and valuable vegetable alteratives which later medical investigation and discovery have brought to light. In Scrofula or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammation, Mercurial affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin and Sore Eyes as in all other blood diseases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has shown its great remedial powers, curing the most obstinate and intractable cases. Sold by all dealers in medicines.

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THE ALLEGED AUSTIN-PATTON HOMICIDE CASE.—A correspondent writes to the Altoona *Mirror* from Bell's Mills under date of May 8th to give what he alleges is a true account of the affray between Neal Patton and Peter Austin, an account of which and the subsequent death of Austin is published elsewhere in to-day's paper. Here is the story as told by the correspondent in question.

Neal Patton is a policeman in the employ of the Bell's Gap Railroad Company. On Saturday evening, April 15, he had charge of a train to Lloydsville to preserve order. Peter Austin and a man named M'Cabe, both miners, boarded the train at Bell's Mills in an intoxicated condition. They soon raised a disturbance with the conductor, when asked for their tickets, and Policeman Patton was called to quell the affair. During the melee some one hit Austin, and Patton was blamed for it. The fight then ceased until the train arrived at Lloydsville, when Austin called Patton all manner of hard names, but the latter paid no attention to his abuse and went home. On Sunday morning the drunk was continued, and, while the people were on their way to church, Austin insulted several persons, when Patton, in the discharge of his duty, ordered him to go home. This so euraged Austin that he followed Patton everywhere and endeavored to raise a fight with him, in which, however, he did not succeed. Towards evening Patton went to the boarding house to consult with the other policemen as to what had better be done, while there waiting for the other officers Austin, M'Cabe and one or two others entered the room. They immediately pulled off their coats and evinced a determination to beat Patton, when the latter picked up a poker and warned them to desist. Austin then struck at Patton and took hold of him by the arm, when Patton hit him two or three moderate blows over the head, inflicting what were subsequently shown to be only scalp wounds. This had the effect of dispersing the disorderly crowd. On Monday, the 17th of April, both Austin and M'Cabe were discharged. They continued drinking until the following Thursday, in Altoona and elsewhere, until, on Friday, at Gallitzin, Austin was taken sick from the effects of his continued dissipation. Erysipelas set in, from the effects of which he died, which is shown by the testimony of the physicians who conducted the *post mortem* examination. On Saturday last Patton was taken before Justice Harper, at Lloydsville, on a charge of homicide but the prosecutor did not appear against him, and there being no evidence on which to hold the defendant he was immediately discharged. Policeman Patton has been in the employ of the Bell's Gap company for two years, and has proved himself an efficient and faithful officer, one who can be trusted under all circumstances to do his duty, and a man who is slow to anger and quick to forgive. Such are the *facts* in the alleged Austin-Patton homicide case.

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ALLEGED HOMICIDE.—We clip from Friday's issue of the Johnstown *Tribune* the following facts, gleaned from the Altoona *Mirror* of the day previous, relative to an alleged homicide which is said to have occurred at Lloydsville, this county, not many days ago. The *Tribune* says:

> The remains of a man named Peter Austin who resided until recently at Lloydsville, this county, were about being interred in Hollidaysburg, on Wednesday, when a rumor was started that the man had been murdered. District-Attorney Milliken found that there was sufficient in the report to justify him in holding an inquest; so he directed Justice Leet to summon a jury, and three physicians were also called in, to make a post-mortem examination of the body. The evidence developed the following facts: On the 15th of last month the deceased visited Altoona. He left that city in the evening, being then very drunk. On the following day—Easter Sunday—he got in into a quarrel with Neal Patton—brother of Manus Patton, the man shot and killed by Constable Burns, at Gallitzin, some two or three years ago. From words, they came to blows; and Neal Patton, as is alleged, finally struck Austin on the head with a poker and a revolver. The latter was discharged from his employment, and after wandering around Bennington and other places in the vicinity for a few days, he finally went to Gallitzin. On the 21st ult., he was compelled to take his bed, which he did not leave until carried out a corpse. After hearing all the testimony in the case, the Coroner's jury rendered their verdict, that "the said Peter Austin had come to his death from erysipelas, superinduced by blows on the head from a poker and revolver in the hands of Neal Patton."
>
> District-Attorney Rose has been notified of all that has transpired, as above stated, and the chances are that Mr. Patton will be arrested for the killing of Austin.

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MONEY, AND MONEY'S WORTH.—If your health fails, you must make proper efforts to restore it, or content yourself to die before your time, or live a life of sickness and misery, a useless drone in the busy hive of life. There are few sicknesses, even of a chronic sort, that cannot be cured by a resort to proper and painstaking means. Dr. Keyser, the great consumption and chronic physician, has done wonders in the way of restoring chronic invalids to health; the discovery of DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE has made the consumptive's chances of life a thousand times better than ever before, and the Doctor is greater than his Lung Cure, when you can afford to employ both. In thousands of cures which Dr. Keyser has effected, some even, after all hope of life was abandoned, stamp him as a man of rare genius and wonderful abilities in the cure of any chronic disease. Treatise sent free.

Price of Lung Cure $1.50 per bottle or $7.50 per half dozen. To be had at Dr. Keyser's Laboratory, 240 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh. His private consulting office is No. 120 Penn avenue.

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SENSIBLE ADVICE.—You are asked every day through the columns of newspapers and by your Druggist to use something for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint that you know nothing about, and you get discouraged spending money with but little success. Now to give you satisfactory proof that GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER will cure you of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint with all its effects, such as Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Heart-burn, Water-brash, coming up of food after eating, low spirits etc., we ask you to go to your Druggists, Lemmon & Murray, Ebensburg, or Woleslagle & Son, Wilmore, and get a Sample Bottle of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER for 10 cents, and try it, or a Regular Size for 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

Communications.

DIFFICULTIES OF TEACHING.

The Press, as every one knows, is a great and wide-spread medium for the redress of grievances. It wafts knowledge on its inky wings to every nook and corner of this broad land. The safeguard of liberty, it is the hope of the many, and where is the cottage that loves not its silent company? All sorts and conditions of men avail themselves of its communicating power, and why not, also, the country district school teachers?

Acting on this suggestion, I beg leave to present in plain words a few of the more frequently recurring troubles, or sources of trouble, to which a common-school teacher is liable. In the first place, a teacher does not receive a pecuniary remuneration in proportion either to his ability, his knowledge of the branches taught, or his experience in teaching. Every other profession, trade or business is paid in proportion to the above qualifications, but teaching seems to be an exception to the general rule.

If we call a minister of the gospel, we want a workman who is worthy. If we send for a doctor, we don't want a quack who will physic us without reason. When we put our cause in the hands of a lawyer, we seek one who has shown ability, knowledge and skill. If we want a surveyor to map out our farm, we send for one who can do it with knowledge and certainty. And so on down, with the architect, carpenter, smith, painter, and every other artisan, workman or laborer.

For instance, if we want a house built, we don't want an apprentice to spoil the same; and who would trust his horse's hoof to the unskillful bungling of a novice? If we wish to get our house freshened up with a new coat of paint, we don't hire a young man to grease the premises, nor do we take our coat to one unlearned in the art of cutting cloth.

With all these examples before us, will any one tell us that an unqualified teacher is as good as an able one, or that he should receive the same salary?

Again, the district teacher is subjected to many petty annoyances through quarrels in progress amongst the patrons of the school. He unwittingly gets on a friendly footing with one family and thereby draws down the ill-will of others on his devoted head. If he needs coal or kindling, then look out for wet wood and smushy coal. If the hostile family wield an influence over the directors, then the teacher's foot trembles in his situation.

The teacher is all in all with the friendly patron and nothing at all with the hostile one.

The one finds that the teacher don't make good fires in the morning, while the other lays it to bad kindling and smushy coal.

One thinks that the school is not kept open the full time; the other thinks every clock in the neighborhood has a time of its own.

The next step is the political difficulties. Because a teacher can't be both a Democrat and a Republican at the same time, he don't suit all hands; but the commonest source of disturbance is hostility of some because they want a friend in to teach the school, who, they imagine is a vastly superior person.

And, last but not least, religion is made a cause of quarrel, as if the place where you learn to "read, write and cipher" must need be a religious institution. Of course it must be *religious* in a general way, but it need not be *sectarian*. It should be religious in the etymological meaning of the word—that is a scholar should be *bound* or *tied back* from evil. As well might religion be made a part of blacksmithing, carpentry, etc., as to imagine that religious dogmas should be taught in a public schoolroom where a few of the *business* arts and sciences are taught.

Then, to sum up: In every other profession or trade one is paid in proportion to his ability, knowledge and skill, while there is no distinction made amongst district teachers.

A teacher is buffeted about amongst the belligerent patrons, and all attempts to have a good school rendered futile by a want of unity.

Some bear a grudge because a teacher is not of the same political persuasion with themselves, while others object because he don't believe *all* the religious dogmas of their church.

Now, all combined, these difficulties render a school term as near an approach to a term in the penitentiary as anything imaginable; and to crown it all, sometimes the directors stand aloft and view the "smoky battle" afar off. Well, as they used to say in the debating club, with these few remarks I will take my seat.

PROVISIONAL TEACHER.

Chest Springs, April 26, 1876.

CHEST SPRINGS, May 4, 1876.

DEAR FREEMAN—I admire "Rob Roy" as a teacher, and also for his skill in selecting difficult problems; but when he comes to say that out of all the questions sent in by him, two only were correctly solved, I would merely answer, in the elegant language of the modern critics, "Pull down your vest!"

Now, it seems to my humble, unpracticed judgment, that it is vastly easy to sit in California and dish out cut-and-dry problems to the Cambrians, but it is quite a different thing to answer those submitted by others.

Give every one of us puzzlers a *mathematical library* to consult at pleasure and a complete set of *mathematical apparatus*, and we might solve "Rob Roy's" questions quite readily. The deficiency, you see, is not in the *capacity* but in the *appliances*. For instance, you might as well ask us to calculate, the time when Venus would next cross the sun's disc, without the necessary mathematical instruments.

Again, "Rob Roy" says he solved that fourth example arithmetically. Now, I don't like to contradict, but I imagine any school boy of a certain class could tell him that he used an Algebraic process in the solution—the difference consisting in using capitals instead of small letters to represent the unknown quantities.

The answer, however, came a little too late, as I had sent it in two or three weeks before, but the printer jumbled the *whole number* and *fraction* together into an undistinguishable compound; which leads us to incidentally remark that typographical errors are not mathematical mistakes.

In closing, I will just say that I shall hold to my solutions of "Rob Roy's" problem until they are proven incorrect.

Yours, &c., A. D. H.

P. S. I wish "Rob Roy" were here to run a district institute. I would gladly attend.

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AN OLD FIRM IN NEW QUARTERS.—The old and widely-known firm of England & Bindley, dealers in hardware, have just removed from their old stand, No. 263 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, to that fine, commodious building, No. 50 Seventh avenue, one and a half squares below the Union Depot, where they will be pleased to see their old friends and customers. The house of England & Bindley is one of the best in the city, keeps at all times an unusually large and varied stock, and is known throughout this section as one of the most substantial and reliable of any in the Iron City. Our readers will find it to their advantage to give them a call at their new location.

◆

A CARD.—To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D, Bible House, New York.* [4-21.-6m.]

M. A. WESNER, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
CARROLLTOWN, PA.

Office recently occupied by M. J. Buck, M. D., in rear of John Buck's store. Night calls may be made at Mr. Buck's residence. [5-12.-'76.]

JAMES WILKINSON .... H. T. O'FRIEL

WILKINSON & O'FRIEL,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MARBLE!
Loretto, Pa.

☞ Work executed promptly and satisfactorily, and as cheap as the cheapest. (4-12.-tf.)

WIDOWS' APPRAISEMENTS.—Notice is hereby given that the following named appraisements of personal property and real estate of decedents, selected and set apart for the widows of intestates under the Act of Assembly of the 14th day of April, A. D. 1851, have been filed in the Register's office at Ebensburg and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, for confirmation and allowance, on WEDNESDAY, the **7th** day of JUNE, A. D. 1876, to wit:

1. Inventory and appraisement of certain personal property appraised and set apart for Bridget Brown, widow of James Brown, late of Munster township, deceased—$238.85.
2. Inventory and appraisement of certain personal property appraised and set apart for Jane Gochnour, widow of Peter Gochnour, late of Cambria county, deceased—$18.25.
3. Inventory and appraisement of certain personal property appraised and set apart for Elizabeth Black, widow of Daniel Black, late of Summerhill township, deceased—$300.00.
4. Inventory and appraisement of certain personal property appraised and set apart for Margaret Pringle, widow of Martin Pringle, late of Summerhill township, deceased—$40.30.
5. Inventory and appraisement of certain personal property appraised and set apart for Mary Roberts, widow of Robert H. Roberts, late of Ebensburg borough, deceased—$300.00.

JAMES M. SINGER, Register.
Register's Office, Ebensburg, May 6, 1876.

NOTICE.—I have left with PETER EBIG, of Carroll township, during my pleasure, the following described property: 1 sorrel mare, 1 sorrel horse, 1 cow, 2 calves, 1 set harness, 1 wagon, 1 plow, 1 harrow, 1 windmill, 1 sled, and a lot of household and kitchen furniture. HENRY HOPPLE.

Carroll Twp., April 24, 1876.-3t.

REGISTER'S NOTICE!

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named Accounts have been passed and filed in the Register's Office at Ebensburg, in and for the County of Cambria, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said county, for confirmation and allowance, on WEDNESDAY, the **7th** day of JUNE, A. D. 1876, to wit:

1. The first account of Jacob Zimmerman and Frederick Kress, executors of Henry Schnable, late of Johnstown borough, deceased.
2. The first account of Cornelius Morris, executor of William McCoy, late of Clearfield township, deceased.
3. The account of David Hamilton, guardian of Joseph Larimer, a minor child of Joseph Larimer, late of Cambria county, deceased.
4. The first and final account of G. M. Reade, guardian of Samuel A. Shaffer, a minor child of John Shaffer, late of Blacklick township, dec'd.
5. The first and partial account of J. R. Stull, administrator of David Wissinger, late of Adams township, deceased.
6. The first account of George Myers, guardian of Ellen, Emily, Luke, Henry, Sarah A. and Rebecca McGuire, minor children of Mark McGuire, late of Clearfield township, deceased.
7. The first and partial account of Catharine McColgan, administratrix *de bonis non cum testamento annexo* of Peter Dougherty, late of Summitville borough, deceased.
8. The first account of Ephraim Goughnour, guardian of Jane, James and Matthew J. Good, minor children of Samuel J. Good, late of Cambria county, deceased.
9. The final account of S. Dean Canan and Chas. H. Canan, administrators of Wm. H. Canan, late of Johnstown borough, deceased.
10. The final account of S. Dean Canan and Charles H. Canan, administrators of Robert H. Canan, late of Johnstown borough, deceased.
11. The account of Lewis R. Jones, guardian of Sarah, Martha and Wm. Rees, minor children of Wm. and Mary Rees, late of Millville borough, deceased.
12. The first and final account of Elizabeth Heckroth, administratrix of Conrad Heckroth, late of Johnstown borough, deceased.
13. The third and final account of W. C. Lewis, administrator *de bonis non* of David Hite, late of Johnstown borough, deceased.
14. The first and final account of John A. Kennedy, administrator of Bridget E. Evans, late of Cambria township, deceased.
15. The partial account of Thomas Van Scoyoc and David Henshey, executors of William Smith, late of White township, deceased.
16. The first and partial account of Dwight Jones and A. Y. Jones, executors of Silas H. Davis, late of Ebensburg borough, deceased.
17. The first and final account of Francis Bearer, guardian of Clara Deitreich, now intermarried with Thomas Gill, a minor child of Matthias Deitreich, late of Chest township, deceased.
18. The first and partial account of John W. Sharbaugh and Catharine Fresh, administrators of Clement Fresh, late of Cambria township, dec'd.
19. The first and partial account of L. H. Linton, executor of Peter L. Linton, late of Ebensburg borough, deceased.
20. The partial account of F. M. George and Joseph Criste, executors of Otho Styner, late of Washington township, deceased.

JAMES M. SINGER, Register.
Register's Office, Ebensburg, May 6, 1876.

PUBLIC SALE!

The undersigned will offer at Public Sale,

ON SATURDAY, MAY 27th, 1876,

At 2 O'CLOCK, P. M.,

The property recently occupied by the "Ebensburg Mining and Manufacturing Co." situate in Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa., consisting of

ONE ACRE OF GROUND,

fronting on the Ebensburg and Cresson Railroad, having thereon erected a

LARGE PLANING MILL,

42x60 feet, three stories high, with Boiler Shed attached, 12x63 feet. The machinery consists of one

40-Horse Power Engine and Boiler,

1 Combined Planer, 24 inches wide, for surfacing and grooving; **1 Surface Planer,** 20 in. wide; **3 Circular Rip Saws,** with lift tables; **2 Circular Cross-Cut Saws,** with slide tables; **1 Swing Circular Cross-Cut Saw; 1 Double Headed Shaping Machine,** with iron frame; 1 Centric Lathe, 1 Hand Lathe, with complete set of Tools, **1 Polishing Drum,** 12 feet long; **1 Moulding Machine, with slide heads.** The above machinery, with necessary shafting, belting and pulleys, is in good working order, with an abundant supply of running water on the premises. Said building was erected specially for and has been used in the manufacture of flooring, siding, all kinds of handles, brush blocks, balusters, etc. Cherry, ash, poplar, linn, sugar, beech, maple and white pine lumber to be had at moderate prices. There is also erected on the premises a

Two Story Frame Dwelling House

CONTAINING SIX ROOMS AND A CELLAR.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on delivery of the Deed, one-third in six months, and the balance in one year, with interest, to be secured by the judgment bond and mortgage of the purchaser.

JOHN A. BLAIR, Ebensburg.
JOHN LEWIS, "
W. B. BONACKER, Johnstown.

Ebensburg, May 5, 1876.-4t.

ORDINANCE FOR THE REGULATION OF CHEST SPRINGS BOROUGH, Cambria County, Pa., for the year 1876:

SEC. 1. Be it enacted and ordained by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Chest Springs, and is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority of the same, That if any person or persons, after the publication of this ordinance, shall drive or ride any horse, mare, or gelding through any of the streets of this borough at a faster gait than a trot or slow canter, he, she or they so offending shall forfeit and pay the sum of One Dollar for each and every such offence.

SEC. 2. All persons living within the borough limits are hereby notified, after the publication of this Ordinance, to keep their hogs shut up, and any one failing to comply with this provision will be fined in the sum of one dollar for each and every offence, with all costs that may accrue.

SEC. 3. Also, be it enacted and ordained by the authority aforesaid, that all cattle, horses, mules, etc., are to be enclosed at night, and on any owner thereof who shall refuse or neglect to do so a fine of one dollar will be imposed for each and every offence, along with costs.

If any person or persons shall permit their stock to violate Sections 2 and 3, as above, the stock so trespassing will be impounded, and after a given time will be sold for the fine imposed and costs accruing.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any persons or persons after the publication of this ordinance shall be found firing guns, pistols, cannon, fire-crackers, or powder-rockets, or any other game with powder, he, or they so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall forfeit and pay the sum of Twenty-five Dollars for each and every offence; Provided, That these privileges, or any of them, may be granted by application to the Burgess and Town Council.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no person or persons shall be permitted, under the penalty of Fve Dollars, to ride or drive any horse, mare or gelding on any of the sidewalks in said borough.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of the Burgess, each of the Town Council, and of the High Constable strictly to prosecute all laws and ordinance of said borough made to prevent vice and immoral conduct.

Done at Chest Springs, the 20th day of April, A. D. 1876.

M. J. COOPER, Burgess.
D. C. LITTLE, Clerk.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT of Washington Township, (Road Department) for the year ending April 3, 1876:

JOHN ITEL, Supervisor, DR.

To amount of Duplicate		$475 96
CR.		
By exonerations	$ 9 45	
" taxes returned	15 78	
" orders redeemed	28 98	
" cash paid for work	6 15	
" 5 per cent. on $7.77	38	
" 61½ days services at $1.50	92 25	
" taxes worked for Township	395 01	$548 28
Balance due Supervisor		$ 72 32

JOHN LEAHEY, Supervisor, DR.

To amount of Duplicate		$751 77
" balance from 1874		56 81
		$808 58
CR.		
By amount of tax worked	$313 16	
" orders redeemed	195 25	
" cash paid for work	68 68	
" taxes of 1874 worked	66 01	
" exonerations	29 34	
" services 93 days at $1.50 per day	139 50	
" horse and cart hire, 49½ day at $2.50 per day	123 75	
" 5 per cent. on $243.57	12 18	$947 87
Balance due Supervisor		$139 29

We, the undersigned Auditors, do certify that the above is a correct statement.

JAMES NOON,
JAMES ITEL,
C. A. McGONIGLE, } Auditors.
JACOB BURGOON, Twp. Clerk. [5-5.-3t.]

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of BERNARD LITZINGER.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary to the estate of Bernard Litzinger, late of the township of Clearfield, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make prompt payment, and those having claims against it are requested to present the same duly authenticated for settlement. VALENTINE BUCK, Executor.

Clearfield Twp., May 5, 1876.-6t

COAL AND LIME for sale in large or small quantities by
March 24, 1876.-tf. EVAN MICHAELS.

MARK THESE FACTS!

THE TESTIMONY OF THE WHOLE WORLD.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Sores and Ulcers.

ALL description of sores are remediable by the proper and diligent use of this inestimable preparation. To attempt to cure bad legs by plastering the edges of the wound together is a folly; for should the skin unite, a boggy, diseased condition remains underneath to break out with tenfold fury in a few days. The only rational and successful treatment, as indicated by nature, is to reduce the inflammation in and about the wound and to soothe the neighboring parts by rubbing in plenty of the Ointment as salt is forced into meat. This will cause the malignant humors to be drained off from the hard, swollen, and discolored parts round about the wound, sore, or ulcer, and when these humors are removed, the wounds themselves will soon heal; warm bread and water poultices applied over the affected parts, after the Ointment has been well rubbed in, will soothe and soften the same and greatly assist the cure. There is a description of ulcer, sore and swelling, which need not be named here, attendant upon the follies of youth, and for which this Ointment is urgently recommended as a sovereign remedy. In curing such poisonous sores it never fails to restore the system to a healthy state if the Pills be taken according to the printed instructions.

Dipththeria, Ulcerated Sore Throat and Scarlet and other Fevers.

Any of the above diseases may be cured by well rubbing the Ointment three times a day into the chest, throat, and neck of the patient; it will soon penetrate, and give immediate relief. Medicine taken by the mouth must operate upon the whole system ere its influence can be felt in any local part, whereas the Ointment will do its work at once. Whoever tries the unguent in the above manner for the diseases named, or any similar disorders affecting the chest and throat, will find themselves relieved as by a charm. All sufferers from these complaints should envelop the throat at bedtime in a large bread and water poultice, after the Ointment has been well rubbed in; it will greatly assist the cure of the throat and chest. To allay the fever and lessen the inflammation, eight or ten Pills should be taken night and morning. The Ointment will produce perspiration, the grand essential in all cases of fevers, sore throats, or where there might be an oppression of the chest, either from asthma or other causes.

Piles, Fistulas, Strictures.

The above class of complaints will be removed by nightly fomenting the parts with warm water, and then by most effectually rubbing in the Ointment. Persons suffering from these direful complaints should lose not a moment in arresting their progress. It should be understood that it is not sufficient merely to smear the Ointment on the affected parts, but it must be well rubbed in for a considerable time two or three times a day, that it may be taken into the system, whence it will remove any hidden sore or wound as effectually as though palpable to the eye. There again bread and water poultices, after the rubbing in of the Ointment, will do great service. This is the only sure treatment for females, cases of cancer in the stomach, or where there may be a general bearing down.

Indiscretions of Youth;—Sores and Ulcers.

Blotches, as also swellings, can, with certainty, be radically cured if the Ointment be used freely, and the Pills taken night and morning, as recommended in the printed instructions. When treated in any other way they only dry up in one place to break out in another; whereas this Ointment will remove the humor from the system, and leave the patient a vigorous and healthy being. It will require time with the use of the Pills to insure a lasting cure.

Dropsical Swellings, Paralysis, and Stiff Joints.

Although the above complaints differ widely in their origin and nature, yet they all require local treatment. Many of the worst cases, of such diseases, will yield in a comparatively short space of time when this Ointment is diligently rubbed into the parts affected, even after every other means have failed. In all serious maladies the Pills should be taken according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bad Legs,
Bad Breasts,
Burns,
Bunions,
Bite of Moschetoes and Sand Flies,
Coco-bay,
Chiego-foot,
Chilblains,
Chapped Hands,
Corns (Soft),
Cancers,
Contracted and Stiff Joints,
Elephantiasis,
Fistulas,
Gout,
Glandular Swellings,
Lumbago,
Piles,
Rheumatism,
Scalds,
Sore Nipples,
Sore Throats,
Skin Diseases,
Scurvy,
Sore Heads,
Tumors,
Ulcers,
Wounds,
Yaws.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the signature of J. HAYDOCK, agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

⁂ Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY & CO., New York and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, in boxes, at 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

April 21, 1876.-1y.

TRIAL LIST, JUNE TERM.—List of Causes set down for trial at a Court of Common Pleas to be held at Ebensburg for Cambria county commencing on Monday 5th June A. D. 1876.

FIRST WEEK.		
Mary Fye	vs.	D. W. Harshberger.
J. P. Donoughe	vs.	Patrick B. Kelm.
Same	vs.	Same.
John Brady	vs.	Rose M'Gough et. al.
Catherine Todd Adm.	vs.	Edmund J. Waters.
Lewis J. Bearer	vs.	Dysart & Son.
W. S. Water & Co.	vs.	Joseph Shomaker.
J. S. Milliken for use	vs.	A. J. Christy.
Washington Keough	vs.	A. J. Christy.
Frank E. Irwin use	vs.	M. J. Nagle.
Henry Mellon	vs.	Finney & Johnston.
Cooper & Mellon	vs.	Same.
Frederick Sauer	vs.	D. W. Harshberger.
SECOND WEEK.		
Thompson & Ray	vs.	John E. Holmes.
John Sheil	vs.	John Bradley.
Cambria Iron Co.	vs.	John J. Fisher.
Cambria Iron Co.	vs.	Francis Christy.
John Brotherline	vs.	John Fisk, John C. Gates et. al.
Isaac Hugus	vs.	Sarah Jane Morrison.
J. G. Nagle	vs.	R. A. Glass.
Richard Rowland	vs.	Richard J. Evans.
Griffith Owens	vs.	Richard J. Evans.
Joseph Trexler	vs.	David Trexler and Mary Bender.
John P. Watson	vs.	I. H. Lapsley.
John P. Watson	vs.	Alex. Kennedy, et. al. Garnishees.
M. Brestle	vs.	John Harman.
Hon. James P. White	vs.	George Knewlton.
Augustine Hott	vs.	Martin & Co.
Barbara Rabb	vs.	Peter Gick.
Adam Rose	vs.	George Reger.

B. McCOLGAN, Prothonotary.
Prothonotary's Office Ebensburg, 8, May 1876

FOR RENT AND FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for rent the large and well known TAVERN STAND at present occupied by him, located in Loretto borough, near the Catholic church. Said stand has been occupied as a tavern for the past twenty years, and is well adapted for either that or for a grocery and dwelling house. Also, for sale on easy terms, a one-and-a half story dwelling house and a good lot of ground, situated in the same borough, of which possession will be given at any time. F. X. HAID.

Loretto, April 28, 1876.-3t.*

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.
Estate of HENRY COLE, dec'd.

Having obtained letters of administration on the estate of Henry Cole, late of Carroll township, deceased, the undersigned hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate that payment of their respective accounts must be made without delay, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them in proper shape for settlement.

JOHN SNYDER, } Administrators.
JAMES CAIN, }
Carroll Twp., April 21, 1876.-6t.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.
Estate of JAS. A. LITTLEFIELD.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of James A. Littlefield, late of Chest Springs borough, Cambria county, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make prompt payment, and those having claims against it are requested to present the same properly authenticated for settlement.

CHARLES WHARTON, Administrator.
Chest Springs, May 5, 1876.-6t.*

TAKE CARE.—Having, on the 27th day of April, 1876, purchased at Sheriff's sale the following articles as the property of John P. Hartzog, of Allegheny township, and which I have left with him during my pleasure, I hereby caution all persons against interfering with said property, to wit: 1 brown horse, 1 dun horse, 1 cow, 1 pig, 2 sets harness, 1 wagon, 1 sled, 1 cutting-box, a lot of shingles and shingle bolts, 40 bushels oats, grain in the ground, and all the household furniture. WM. J. BUCK.

Allegheny Twp., May 5, 1876.-3t.*

GEO. M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office on Centre street, three doors from High street. [aug.27,'72.]

JOHNSTOWN SAVINGS BANK!

120 Clinton St., Johnstown, Pa.

CHARTERED SEPT. 12, 1870. DEPOSITS received of all sums not less than One Dollar. Present rate of interest, six per cent. Interest is due in the months of June and December, and if not withdrawn is added to the deposit, thus compounding twice a year without troubling the depositor to call or even to present the deposit book.

Money loaned on Real Estate. Preference, with liberal rates and long time, given to borrowers offering first mortgages on farms worth four or more times the amount of loan desired. Good references perfect titles, etc., required.

This corporation is exclusively a Savings Bank. No commercial deposits received, nor discounts granted. No loans on personal security.

Blank applications for borrowers, copies of the rules, by-laws, and special law relating to this Bank, sent to any address desired.

TRUSTEES—James Cooper, David Dibert, C. B. Ellis, A. J. Hawes, F. W. Hay, John Lowman, H. Baumer, jr., Daniel McLaughlin, D. J. Morrell, James McMillen, James Morley, Lewis Plitt, R. A. Boggs, Conrad Suppes, George T. Swank, and W. W. Walters.

DANIEL J. MORRELL, President.
FRANK DIBERT, Treasurer.
CYRUS ELDER, Solicitor. [12-3,'75.-1y.]

STATEMENT OF SETTLEMENT with the Supervisors of Blacklick township for the year ending April 3, 1876:

PETER WAGNER, Supervisor, DR.

To amount of Duplicate		$323 28
CR.		
By work done on roads	$186 29	
" am't returned to Commissioners	53 72	
" amount of exonerations	18 45	
" amount of unworked tax	71 82	$323 28

CHARLES FAGABAUGH, Supervisor, DR.

To amount of Duplicate		$360 50
CR.		
By work done on roads	$298 15	
" am't returned to Commissioners	3 00	
" amount of exonerations	3 25	
" amount of unworked tax	56 10	$360 50

We, the undersigned Auditors of Blacklick township, have, after due examination, found the above accounts correct.

GEORGE A. WILSON, }
SAMUEL GEORGE, } Auditors.
JAMES H. WHITE. }
Attest—H. G. BASHAUSEN, Clerk. (4-28.-3t.)

SPECIAL ATTENTION
LANE BROTHERS,
WHOLESALE
HARDWARE
POCKET KNIVES
Knives, Forks & Spoons,
SCISSORS, AXES, SHOVELS,
LOCKS, HINGES, NAILS,
FILES, &c.
CARPENTERS', BLACKSMITHS' & AGRICULTURAL TOOLS
173 LIBERTY St. PITTSBURGH
GIVEN TO COUNTRY TRADE

FARM FOR SALE

THE undersigned desires to sell his FARM in Clearfield township, Cambria county, Penn'a, situate two miles east of St. Augustine, on the mail route leading from Cresson to Janesville. The FARM contains 100 ACRES, about 70 ACRES of which are cleared, well fenced and in a high state of cultivation, with a one-and-a-half story FRAME HOUSE, a hewed LOG BARN, 40 by 60 feet, and a good Spring House thereon erected. There are also several bearing fruit trees on the premises, and a never-failing spring of pure water near the dwelling. Payments will be made easy and possession given immediately if a sale is made. For further particulars inquire of R. L. JOHNSTON, Esq., Ebensburg, or of the undersigned residing on the premises.

PATRICK B. KERIN.
Clearfield Twp., March 31, 1876.-tf.

LICENSE NOTICE.—The following petitions for license have been filed in the office of the Clerk of Quarter Sessions of Cambria county, and will be presented for the action of the Court on THURSDAY, **18th MAY**, 1876, to wit:

P. S. Kelly, East Conemaugh, Tavern.
Peter Roth, Cambria borough, Tavern.
Thos. Dunphy, Clearfield township, Tavern.
Silas A. McGough, Chest Springs, Tavern.
George Kohler, Franklin bor., Eating House.
Matthew Dignam, Gallitzin Tp., Tavern.

B. M'COLGAN, Clerk Q. S.
Clerk's Office, Ebensburg, April 26, 1876.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of MARTIN PRINGLE, dec'd.

Letters of administration on the estate of MARTIN PRINGLE, late of Summerhill township, Cambria county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of said county, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them properly probated for settlement.

J. W. PRINGLE, } Administrators.
D. M. PRINGLE, }
Summerhill, April 14, 1876.-6t.

Boyd & Gamble,
ARCHITECTS
And Superintendents!
Germania Bank Building,
Corner Wood and Diamond Sts.,
[2-3.] PITTSBURGH, PA. [1y.]

SANDALWOOD

Possesses a much greater power in restoring to a healthy state the mucus membrane of the urethra than either cubebs or copaiba. It never produces sickness and is certain and speedy in its action. It is fast superseding every other remedy. Sixty capsules cure in six or eight days. No other Medicine can do this.

Dundas Dick & Co.'s Soft Capsules, containing Oil of Sandalwood, sold at all Drug Stores. Ask for circular, or send to 35 and 37 Wooster Street, New York, for one. (4-28.-6m.fz.)

Miller House
LATE "CAIN HOUSE,"
Corner Main and Pittsburgh Sts.,
GREENSBURG, PA.

Very centre of town. Fronts the south entrance to the Court House.
[2-4,'76.-tf.] JOHN PORTER, Lessee.

Fairbanks' Standard
SCALES

Of all kinds. Be careful to buy only the genuine. Also, Baggage Barrows, Warehouse Trucks, Improved Money Drawers, Grocers' Fixtures, &c. Scales Repaired promptly. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 48 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.
[3 31.-3m.]

NOW FOR GOOD MEAT AT BOTTOM PRICES!—The undersigned desires to inform the public that he has opened a MEAT MARKET in the building recently occupied by Lewis Rodgers, on Centre street. Fresh meat of all kinds on Monday and Friday evenings of each week. My terms will be STRICTLY CASH, and prices much lower than elsewhere in Ebensburg. D. H. ZAHM.

March 2, 1876.-tf.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that I have purchased at constable's sale the following personal property, belonging to Mathias Shortenkircher, of Susquehanna township, and having left the same with him during my pleasure, I hereby forbid all interference with said property, to wit: One brown mare, one sorrel mare, three pigs, one cooking stove and one table.

H. C. KIRKPATRICK.
Carroll Twp., April 24, 1876.-3t.

HANDS OFF.—Having this day bought at Sheriff's sale, one black horse, two sets harness, one pig, two cows and calves, two stoves, one bureau, one cupboard, and two bedsteads and bedding, as the property of Joseph Craver, which I have left in his possession during my pleasure, I hereby caution all persons not to interfere with the said property.

CHARLES WEAKLEN.
Susquehanna Twp., April 17, 1876.-28-3t.

T. D. EVANS.
ARCHITECT!
Has returned from Europe.
OFFICE—56 FIFTH AVENUE,
[8-10.-3m.] PITTSBURGH, PA.

Seeds! TREES! Plants!

RELIABLE Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Finest Mixed Lawn Grass, Seed Potatoes, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits and Evergreens, Roses and Bedding Plants, wholesale and retail at reduced prices. Catalogues on application.

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,
[3-17.-2m.] 112 Smithfield St., Pittsburg.

The Silver Regions of the World.

In 1850 Nevada was not reckoned among the silver producing regions. Mexico and South America in that year produced $3,500,000 worth—nearly five times the amount obtained in the same year from Europe, Asia and Africa. The production of Piedmont in that year was greater than that of any other section of the eastern continent, and was about $1,500,000. Austria was represented by about $1,000,000, while Russia, Norway, Saxony, Spain, the Hartz Mountains, and Devonshire and Cornwall, in England, produced the remainder. India has often been represented as destitute of silver, but we have statements from Sir Roderick Murchison and other travelers that the Kulu valley is so rich in ore and metalic silver that it might be made to yield enormous revenues for ages to come. What was once known as the silver country of the Vazurs in Kulu comprises the mountainous country lying between the Beas, Saninji, and Parbutti rivers. The mines, although in the palmy days of India worked to a considerable extent, are now almost forgotten, save by the inhabitants of the region itself. The Manikarn mines in the same valley are known to be incalculably rich, but are now unworked. The Indian authorities, and even the people themselves lay every obstacle in the way of developing them for fear of impoverishing the country.

In the first three centuries after the discovery of America, it has been computed that 160,000 tons of pure silver were exported from Peru and Mexico alone. This would be sufficient to form a solid globe of silver one hundred feet in diameter. Considering the rude manner of working ores at that day, this is no trifle. The difference between mining in Peru and mining in Mexico is only in the climate of the silver regions. The Potosi mine, which has yielded enormous quantities of silver, is at an elevation as great as that of the summit of Mont Blanc, in a region of perpetual snow. The mines of Mexico are on the middle lands, where neither frost nor great heat is felt. The vast mineral wealth of Peru has been developed by the patient industry of the native Indians. They live almost entirely on cocoa. Their wages per week average about $1.50 in our money.

A very romantic story is told of the Salcado mine, which has been lost for a hundred years. Salcado was a young Spaniard who fell in love with and married an Indian girl, whereupon she revealed to him the location of a silver mine of fabulous richness, and as yet unworked. Salcado with the aid of his wife found the mine, and making friends with the Indians, he commenced work upon it. In a few years he was enormously rich. The Spanish Governor, learning of his prosperity, and designing to secure the mine to himself, caused a charge of conspiracy to be made against him, under which he was arrested, tried and condemned, although the charge was entirely fictitious. When awaiting execution he promised the Governor, De Lemos, that if he would allow the proofs to be sent to Madrid, and be inspected by the King, there should be paid to him a hundred pounds of silver every day until the vessel should go to Spain and return. As tqe voyage one way in those days consumed about sixteen months, it is readily seen that the ransom offered was enormous. Soleado was executed. The avaricious Governor hastenep to the mine, but the mine was gone. It has never been found. The widow and her devoted Indians had determined that the murderer should never be rewarded for his crime, and they had flooded the mine, and buried it in such a manner that discovery was impossible.

The richest silver mine in the world probably is the Pottochi, or, in our vernacular, Potosi—the Chollar-Potosi being named from it. It is near La Plata, and was discovered in 1845. It has always been worked in a rude manner, but yet is said to have already produced $150,000,000 worth of the precious metal. For many years sixteen hundred Indians were employed in it, and being slaves, so cruelly were they worked that they decimated rapidly, and their places were immediately filled by others. At the present time two thousand paid men are employed, and the mine yields well and shows no signs of exhaustion.

The total silver production in the world from the year 1850 to 1875, has been estimated to be $1,025,000,000, the United States producing one-tenth of the entire amount. The yield of Mexico is at present at the rate of $20,000,000 annually. Peru is falling gradually behind, the yield for the year 1874 being but little over $3,000,000. The mines of Chili and Bolivia are being rapidly developed, and will soon furnish a material item in the anual production. In 1857 Nevada proudly pointed to a yield of $12,500,000. In 1869 the production was nearly half as much. The production for the present year will probably exceed $25,000,000. The annual production of the Idaho mines is about $3,000,000, or as much as the famous mines of Peru. Colorado, in 1875, is estimated to have produced bullion to the amount of $1,000,000.

* * *

SPEAKING of sunflowers, the *Maryland Farmer* says: For absorbing malaria, and preventing diseases caused by malarial influences, for prime food for fowls, for a home remedy, sure and safe, for founder in your horses, and for market as a profitable seed to be sold for making oils, be sure to sow sunflower seed.

* * *

FOR CORNS.—To cure corns, lay pieces of raw fat pork upon them. The corn will disappear in a few days.

Great Western Hotel,
DILLINGER & CO., PROPRIETORS,
Nos. 1311, 1313 and 1315 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The subscribers inform their friends and the public that they have enlarged, modernized, refitted and newly furnished this large and commodious House. Street cars to the Centennial Buildings pass and repass the Hotel every minute. PRICES VERY MODERATE.
The CAMBRIA FREEMAN received weekly at the Hotel. [5-5.-3m.]

HENRY W. KANAGA. FRANK MACDONALD.
Seventh Avenue Hotel,
Corner Seventh Avenue and Liberty Street,
TERMS, $3.00 PER DAY. **PITTSBURG, PA.**
H. W. KANAGA & CO., Proprietors.

The above house, just open for the reception of guests, is most centrally located in the business part of the city, and within two blocks of the Union Depot. The house is entirely new, and furnished throughout in the most improved style, and will be in every respect a first class Hotel, with all modern improvements, having the improved electric telegraph from each chamber, and in course of erection a first-class passenger elevator, with all safety patents attached. The cuisine department will be a leading feature. April 28, 1876.—3m.

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN,
113 and 115 Clinton St., Johnstown,
ALWAYS HAVE THE
Newest, Largest and Cheapest
Stock of Dry Goods, Notions, Millinery, Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c., to be found in Cambria county. ☞ Don't forget the number and street. [2-4.] [tf.]

GIANT TOBACCO WORKS!
MUSSELMAN & CO.,
Louisville, Ky.,
Manufacturers of all kinds of CHEWING TOBACCO: also the celebrated
GIANT AND IRONSIDE NAVY.

To be had in Pittsburgh from R. & W. Jenkinson, John Fullerton & Son, J. W. Taylor, Martin Hevi, T. J. Wallace, J. M. Sichel & Co., E. Poerstell & Co., Carter Brothers, Dilworth Brothers, T. C. Jenkins, Knox & Orr, C. Atwell & Co., S. F. Picking, Herzog & Buchanan, Pretzfeld Bro., Henry Dallmayer, and all other Tobacco and Grocery Houses. [1-7.-6m.]

SHIELDS HOUSE,
FORMERLY "RED LION,"
W. H. STAHLMAN,
—SUCCESSOR TO—
STAHLMAN & McCOY,
PROPRIETOR.
No. 7 SIXTH STREET,
Near Suspension Bridge, PITTSBURGH, PA.

THOROUGHLY RENOVATED,
And can be reached from all points by STREET CARS.
THE DINING ROOM
HAS BEEN NEWLY REFITTED IN EVERY DETAIL.
THE TABLE IS WELL SUPPLIED WITH THE VERY BEST THE MARKET AFFORDS.
[3-10] RATES, $1.50 PER DAY. [3m.]

BUY YOUR MUSICAL GOODS AT
KNAKE & McGINN'S,
Importers, Manufacturers, and Dealers in all kinds of
MUSICAL MERCHANDISE!
MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED
KNAKE & McGINN PIANO, AND THE PHILHARMONIC ORGAN
GENERAL WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR THE
PATENT ARION PIANO.

Dealers in Distin & Co.'s (London), Besson (London), Saxe (Paris), Piston Valve, and our own mak of Rotary Valve BAND INSTRUMENTS. The best and freshest Strings for all instruments constantly on hand.

Being PUBLISHERS of SHEET MUSIC, we make this branch a specialty, and always keep a full stock of the latest and best pieces on hand. Our stock of music books of all kinds is complete.
PIANOS AND ORGANS SOLD ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN.
OLD INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.
Clergymen, Principals of Seminaries, Leaders of Bands, Teachers, and all wishing to purchase Musical Goods, will find it to their interest to communicate directly with us.
Catalogues and Price Lists furnished free on application.

WAREROOMS, **No. 12 Sixth Street,** (Late St. Clair.)
[10-29.-y.] PITTSBURGH, PA.

COLLINS, JOHNSTON & Co.
BANKERS,
EBENSBURG, PA.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT,
PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
MONEY LOANED, COLLECTIONS MADE,
AND A GENERAL
BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
☞ Special attention paid to business of correspondents. JAS. P. MURPHY,
Nov. 19, 1875.-tf. Cashier.

Mrs. M. MOORE,
325 Penn Avenue, near 10th St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
TO THE LADIES!
I am just in receipt of a large invoice of
MOST ELEGANT GOODS!
which will be closed out at great bargains and at one-half their real value. In part as follows:
French Garments,
CONSISTING IN PART OF
SHADED VELVET DRESSES,
ELEQANT SILK CLOAKS,
lined with the finest furs; Palorene Saques, new style Cloth Cloaks, Overdresses, Neck Scarfs, black and white Damasse Camel's Hair Costumes, Sicillienne Jackets, Hats and Bonnets, and a large invoice of Seal Skin Saques, Muffs and Boas; also a magnificent assortment of Real Lace Flouncings.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 18, 1876.-7m.

ROBES ET MANTEAUX.
MADAME LABONDE,
DE PARIS,
No. 29 Ninth Street.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Respectfully solicits your orders for dress-making. Perfection in cutting and fitting.
Paris Fashion Papers containing the latest styles and fashions received regularly.
March 10, 1876.-3m.

J. GALLTIZIN LAKE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office with Register and Recorder, in Court House.

Wood, Morrell & Co.,
WASHINGTON STREET,
Near PENN'A R. R. DEPOT,
Johnstown, Pa.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS
MILLINERY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
IRON AND NAILS,
CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
GLASSWARE, YELLOW WARE,
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,
PROVISIONS and FEED of all kind,
Together with all manner of Western Produce, such as
FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT, CARBON OIL, ETC.
☞ Wholesale and retail orders solicited and promptly filled on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

FIRST PRIZE AT VIENNA EXPOSITION, 1873.
W. H. ROSENSTEEL,
Manufacturer of superior
Union Crop LEATHER,
AND DEALER IN
BARK, HIDES, AND PLASTERERS' HAIR,
JOHNSTOWN, PA.
4,000 cords of Oak and Hemlock Bark wanted. Cash paid on delivery at the Tannery.
Jan. 7, 1876.-1y.

Parke's Marble Works,
139 Franklin Street, Johnstown.
MONUMENTS, HEAD and TOMB STONES, COUNTER and CABINET SLABS, MANTELS, &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in price, design and execution of work.
☞ Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled at the very lowest cash rates. Try us.
Oct. 24.-tf.* JOHN PARKE.

J. B. McCONNELL, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
LORETTO, PA.
Office formerly occupied by Dr. Jamison. Night calls can be made at Post-office. [5-14.-6m.*]

SLEEPING STORIES.—Mr. Plater, the celebrated lutanist, or lute-player, one evening dropped asleep while playing, after partaking of an unusual liberal supper. He continued to "discourse sweet music" correctly and tastefully until roused from his drowsy nap by the noise of his lute falling on the floor. A "reader" in a printing office fell asleep while reading for the correction of proof, but continued reading down to the bottom of that page. In this case the probability is that his sleep only went to the extent of drowsiness; at any rate, when roused up he could not remember the words which he had just been correctly reading. Sir John Moore during his ever memorable retreat to Corunna, had to make forced marches night and day, as the only mode of averting capture by a vastly larger French army; his poor tired soldiers often slept as they marched or marched as they slept. A truly remarkable manifestation of somnambulism is that which can be brought about by the influence of some other person on the sleeper. External voices and sounds can move him to action even when his consciousness is asleep. Dr. Carpenter and other physiologists have recorded many instances of this kind. A young naval officer, signal lieutenant to Admiral Lord Hood at Toulon, sometimes continued his anxious studies for eighteen or twenty hours at a stretch; going to his berth and falling instantly asleep, his mind was nevertheless so far awake on one particular subject that if a comrade whispered 'Signal!' in his ear it roused him at once and irresistibly. A young military officer voyaging with his regiment in a troopship displayed a tendency which the mischievous wags about him took an unfair advantage of. When he was asleep in his berth they would whisper in his ear, giving him all the details of a duel, a shipwreck, or a battle; his mind unconciously followed the narrative until he was roused to action by the climax, and awoke by springing out of bed; fortunately for society such cases are rare.—*Chambers' Journal.*

* * *

A TRAVELER'S STORY OF QUEER TREES.—The following is contained in a letter from Jamaica, but whether the author was steeped in the most noted product of that island at the time is not known:

The leaves of the gumbo trees, which grow in the West Indies, when eaten by any animal, will cause all its hair to drop out, and I have seen horses and cows both without hair in mane or tail, from eating its leaves. The manchenilfo tree is quite common on some of these islands, and is very poisonous. The wind blowing through it directly upon a person sensitive to poison, will take effect in a few minutes. The smoke from its burning wood has the same effect. I saw a horse which had taken shelter under one of these trees during a shower, whose hair was taken off wherever the drops of rain from its boughs had touched him, and years afterwards had this mottled appearance. A negro who slept under one of them in midday, was awakened unconscious, as if under the effects of a powerful narcotic. I have known several cases of severe poisoning and two deaths from eating crabs poisoned with this tree.

* * *

SAGACITY OF RATS.—Incredible as the story may appear of their removing hens' eggs by one fellow lying on his back and grasping tightly his ovoid burden with his fore paws, whilst his comrades drag him away by the tail, we have no reason to disbelieve, knowing as we do, that they will carry eggs from the bottom to the top of the house, lifting them from stair to stair, the first pushing them up on his hind and the second lifting them with its fore legs. They will extract the cotton from a flask of Florence oil, dipping in their long tails, and repeating the manœuvre until they have consumed every drop. We have found lumps of sugar in deep drawers at a distance of thirty feet from the place where the petty larceny was committed; and a friend saw a rat mount a table on which a drum of figs was placed, and straightway tip it over, scattering its contents on the floor beneath, where a score of expectant brethren sat watching for the windfall.—*Quarterly Review.*

* * *

TIME FOR PRUNING.—In 1866, says a correspondent of the *Gardener's Monthly*, I had a young orchard that I began to prune in February, and continued at intervals till August, and those pruned in June did better, healed over sooner, than any pruned either before or after that period. In 1871 I began to renovate an orchard ten years old, that had been trained according to the absurd fashion low heads which prevailed at that time. It took a great deal of cutting and trimming, but I was determined and persevered; the result was that every wound made in June—the time the work was done, began at once to heal over, and by the time growth stopped in the fall, every place where a branch had been cut off had a beautiful ring of new bark and wood, of from one-third to one-half inch in width all around it, and still they are doing well.

ONIONS WITH SUGAR.—"Wyncoop," in the New York *Tribune*, says that the majority of people like onions as food, and, only for the perfume, many would eat them who now do not.—That they are antiscorbutic as well as antiseptic is also admitted, and this is the way I prepare them. A few moments before they are to be eaten they should be sliced quite thin and sprinkled plentifully with sugar; the juice of the onion will dissolve the sugar, and you have a palatable relish which will not rise on the stomach or produce heartburn. A trial will afford proof.

CALIFORNIA!
THE CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY
Embraces under one management the Great Trunk Railway Lines of the WEST and NORTH-WEST, and, with its numerous branches and connections, forms the shortest and quickest route between *Chicago* and all points in *Illinois, Wisconsin, Northern Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, California*, and the *Western Territories*. Its
Omaha and California Line
Is the shortest and best route for all points in *Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon, China, Japan and Australia*. Its
Chicago, Madison and St. Paul Line
is the short line for *Northern Wisconsin* and *Minnesota* and for *Madison, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth*, and all points in the Great Northwest. Its
Winona and St. Peter Line
Is the only route for *Winona, Rochester, Owatonna, Mankato, St. Peter, New Ulm*, and all points in Southern and Central Minnesota. Its
Green Bay and Marquette Line
Is the only line for *Janesville, Watertown, Fond Du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, Escanaba, Negaunee, Marquette, Houghton, Hancock* and the *Lake Superior Country*. Its
Freeport and Dubuque Line
Is the only route for *Elgin, Rockford, Freeport*, and all points via Freeport. Its
Chicago and Milwaukee Line
Is the old Lake Shore Route, and is the only one passing through *Evanston, Lake Forrest, Highland Park, Waukegan, Racine, Kenosha*, to *Milwaukee*.
Pullman Palace Cars
are run on all through trains of this road.
This is the ONLY LINE running these cars between Chicago and St. Paul, Chicago and Milwaukee, or Chicago and Winona.
At Omaha our Sleepers connect with the Overland Sleepers on the Union Pacific Railroad for all points West of the Missouri River.
On the arrival of the trains from the East or South, the trains of the Chicago & North-Western Railway LEAVE CHICAGO as follows:
For Council Bluffs, Omaha and California, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars through to Council Bluffs.
For St. Paul and Minneapolis, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached on both trains.
For Green Bay and Lake Superior, Two Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, and running through to Marquette.
For Milwaukee, Four Through Trains daily, Pullman Cars on night trains, Parlor Chair Cars on day trains.
For Sparta and Winona and points in Minnesota, One Through Train daily, with Pullman Sleepers to Winona.
For Dubuque, via Freeport, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Cars on night trains.
For Dubuque and La Crosse, via Clinton, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Cars on the night train to McGregor, Iowa.
For Sioux City and Yankton, Two Trains daily, Pullman Cars to Missouri Valley Junction.
For Lake Geneva, Four Trains daily.
For Rockford, Sterling, Kenosha, Janesville, and other points, you can have from two to ten trains daily.
New York Office, No. 415 Broadway; Boston Office, No. 5 State Street; Omaha Office, 253 Farnham Street; San Francisco Office, 121 Montgomery Street; Chicago Ticket Offices: 62 Clark St., under Sherman House; corner Canal and Madison Streets; Kinzie Street Depot, corner W. Kinzie and Canal Streets; Wells Street Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie Streets.
For rates or information not attainable from your home ticket agents, apply to
W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Ag't. MARVIN HUGHITT, Gen. Sup't, Chicago.
January 28, 1876.-1y.

EBENSBURG
HARDWARE
—AND—
HOUSE-FURNISH'G STORE
IS THE PLACE TO BUY
STOVES, HARDWARE, TINWARE,
IRON,
NAIL, GLASS, OILS, PAINTS, &c.
[6-18.] GEO. HUNTLEY, Prop'r.

FARMERS AND OTHERS, if you intend to build a house or barn, or otherwise improve your property, go to HUNTLEY for NAILS, GLASS, PAINTS, HARDWARE, &c. Money saved by buying for cash.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and examine the neatest little CHOPPING MILL ever introduced. It chops from 10 to 12 bushels of rye, corn or oats per hour. BUY ONE—IT COSTS ONLY $35.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy the BEST CORN FODDER AND STRAW CUTTER ever sold in this county. Their cost more than saved in one year by cutting your feed with it.

THE Best SILVER-PLATED WARE in the market at 25 per cent. less than city retail prices. Sold for cash at
[6-18-'75.-tf.] HUNTLEY'S.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy your HARVEST TOOLS, which he sells CHEAPER FOR CASH than they can be bought elsewhere in Ebensburg.

HUNTLEY will sell you WALL PAPER as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other dealer in Ebensburg, and trim it into the bargain without extra charge.

BLACKSMITHS, HUNTLEY will sell you Horse Shoes, Horse Nails, Carriage Bolts, Bar Iron, Nail Rod, Cast Steel, &c., VERY LOW FOR CASH.

HOUSEKEEPERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy the BLANCHARD CHURN, the best in the world. Sold for CASH at manufacturer's prices.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and get the best MOWING AND REAPING MACHINE made. PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

HOUSEKEEPERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and save 25 per cent. by paying cash for Table Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c.

CARPENTERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy your TOOLS and BUILDING HARDWARE. Pay cash and save 20 per cent.

HOUSEKEEPERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy your Stoves and Tinware. PAY CASH AND SAVE MONEY.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and get the best HORSE HAY RAKE ever introduced. CHEAP FOR CASH.

GO TO HUNTLEY FOR CLOTHES WRINGERS. He sells them at greatly reduced prices for the ready cash.

A LARGE LOT OF POCKET AND PENKNIVES very cheap for cash at HUNTLEY'S.

E. H. PLANK, M. D., respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity. Office adjoining residence and immediately in the rear of Hon. R. J. Lloyd's drug store. Night calls can be made at the residence of Mrs. Bunn, on Crawford street, Ebensburg. [4-24.-tf.]

JAMES J. OATMAN, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon.
Office on High street, nearly opposite Blair's Hotel. Residence in Town Hall, Julian street, where night calls should be made [4-4.-tf.]

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in front room of T. J. Lloyd's new building, Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily, and collections a specialty. 10-14.-tf.]

DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, *Attorney-at-Law*, Johnstown, Pa. Office in the old Exchange building, (up stairs,) corner of Clinton and Locust streets. Will attend to all business connected with his profession.

WM. H. SECHLER, *Attorney at Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in Colonade Row, (recently occupied by Wm. Kittell, Esq.) Centre street. [1-21.'76.-tf.]

F. W. SHOEMAKER, *Attorney at Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office on High street, east end of residence. [1-21.'76.-tf.]

GEO M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office on Centre street, three doors from High street. [aug.27,'73.]

ESTABLISHED TWENTY-FIVE YEARS
F. W. HAY & SON
Manufacturers,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
—OF—
TIN, COPPER,
—AND—
Sheet Iron Wares
AND DEALERS IN
HEATING PARLOR and COOKING
STOVES,
Sheet Metals,
—AND—
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.
Jobbing in
TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON
PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Nos. 278, 280 and 282 Washington St.,
JOHNSTOWN, PA.

W. D. M'CLELLAND.........JOHN HANNAN.
M'CLELLAND & CO.,
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
Fancy and Plain
FURNITURE!
AND CHAIRS.
We keep constantly on hand in great variety a full line of elegant
PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS,
INSTYLES AND AT PRICES TO SUIT ALL CUSTOMERS
Having the most skillful workmen in the city, we are prepared to fill all orders for
OFFICE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!
IN PIECES OR SUITS,
At PRICES Below
Either Eastern or Western Manufacturers.
Wareroom, No. 81 FRANKLIN Street,
NEARLY OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE,
JOHNSTOWN, PA.
Repairing Neatly and Promptly Done.
☞ All Furniture sent for and delivered in the city free of charge. [3-13.'74.-tf.]

NEXT DOOR TO POST-OFFICE.
Cooking Stoves,
Heating Stoves.
TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON WARE

Having recently taken possession of the newly fitted up and commodious building on High street, two doors east of the Bank and nearly opposite the Mountain House, the subscriber is better prepared than ever to manufacture all articles in the TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE line, all of which will be furnished to buyers at the very lowest living prices.
The subscriber also proposes to keep a full and varied assortment of
Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves
of the most approved designs.
☞ SPOUTING and ROOFING made to order and warranted perfect in manufacture and material. REPAIRING promptly attended to.
All work done by me will be done right and on fair terms, and all STOVES and WARE sold by me can be depended upon as to quality and cannot be undersold in price. A continuance and increase of patronage is respectfully solicited, and no effort will be wanting to render entire satisfaction to all.
VALLIE LUTRINGER.
Ebensburg, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

EBENSBURG
BOOK, DRUG and VARIETY STORE.
HAVING recently enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Leon's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers, Citrate Magnesia, Ess. Jamaica Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb, Pure Spices, &c.
Cigars and Tobaccos,
Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap' Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper; Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid; Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c.
☞ We have added to our stock a lot of FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the Ladies.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at lower prices than ever offered in this place.
Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or retail. LEMMON & MURRAY,
July 30, 1868. Main Street, Ebensburg.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR UNDERSTANDINGS
JOHN D. THOMAS,
Boot and Shoe Maker
THE undersigned respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public generally that he is prepared to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of any desired size or quality, from the finest French calf-skin boots to the coarsest brogans, in the VERY BEST MANNER, on the shortest notice, and at as moderate prices as like work can be obtained anywhere.
Those who have worn Boots and Shoes made at my establishment need no assurance as to the superior quality of my work. Others can easily be convinced of the fact if they will only give me a trial. Try and be convinced.
☞ Repairing of Boots and Shoes attended to promptly and in a workmanlike manner.
Thankful for past favors I feel confident that my work and prices will commend me to a continuance and increase of the same.
JOHN D. THOMAS.

THE FIRST STEAMBOA

Living men remember when
idea of steam navigation was ridicule
They remember, too, that when
Clermont went from New York
Albany without the use of
against wind and tide, in
hours, ridicule was changed
amazement. That voyage did
it spread terror over the
river, and created wide alarm
borders. The steamboat was
revelation to the fishermen, the
and the villagers. It came upon
unheralded. It seemed like a
craft from Pluto's realm—a transfor
ation of Charon's boat into a
fiend from the infernal regions
huge black pipe vomiting fire
smoke, the hoarse breathing of
gine, and the great splash of
covered paddle wheels, filled the
nation with all the dark pictu
goblins that romancers have
since the foundation of the

Managers of river craft who
at night believed that the
dragon of the Apocalypse was
upon the waters. Some prayed
fled in terror to the shore, and
the recesses of the rocks, and
crouched in mortal dread beneath
decks, and abandoned their
themselves to the mercy of the
and waves, or the jaws of the
The Clermont was the author of
of the most wonderful romances of
Hudson, and for years she was
victim of the enmity of the fisher
who believed that her noise and
tion of the waters would drive
and sturgeon from the river
Clermont was a small thing com
with the great river steamers
Fulton did not comprehend the
and capacity of his first inven
He regarded the Richmond the
steamboat at the time of his
the perfection of that class of
tecture. She was a little more
one hundred feet in length with
dingy cabin, partly below the
line, dimly lighted by tallow
in which passengers ate and
stifling air, and her highest
speed was nine miles an hour
Fulton re-visit the earth and
on one of the great river steam
our time, he would imagine himself
be in some magical structure
land, or forming a part of a
romance; for it is a magnificent
ing hotel, over four hundred
length, and capable of carr
thousand guests by night or
from New York to Albany at
of twenty miles an hour.

* * *

STAMMERING.—A gentleman
stammered from childhood
to manhood gives a very simple
for the misfortune: "Go into a
where you will be quiet and alone
some book that will interest
excite you, and sit down and read
hours aloud to yourself, keeping
teeth together. Do the same
every two or three days, or
week if very tiresome, always
care to read slowly and distinctly
moving the lips but not the
Then, when conversing with
try to speak as slowly and distinctly
as possible, and make up your
that you will not stammer.
tried this remedy, not having
faith in it, I must confess, but
to do almost anything to cure
of such an annoying difficulty.
for two hours aloud with my teeth
gether. The first result was to
my tongue and jaws ache, that
I was reading, and the next to
me feel as if something had
my talking apparatus, for I
speak with less difficulty imme
The change was so great that
one who knew me remarked
peated the remedy every five
days for a month, and then at
intervals until cured."

* * *

INSTINCT OR REASON?—A farm
in a neighboring town was get
his hay, he noticed an unusual
motion among the swallows, which
built a long row of nests under
eaves of his barn. They were
greatly excited, flying rapidly
and filling the air with their cries
distress. As the load of hay
which he was riding passed in
barn, he saw that a young swallow
a nest directly over the door
caught its neck in a crack be
two shingles and was unable to
itself. He stopped the team
the young bird free, restoring it
nest. Upon his return to the
with his next load of hay, he
that the swallows were
amined the crack and found that
had filled it completely with
that no matter how enterprising
foolish the young swallow might
he could not again endanger
or the peace of that community
any experiments upon that
Our Dumb Animals.

* * *

HOME-MADE SYRUP.—A good
cipe for syrup to take the place
molasses, which some dislike
as follows: To six quarts of
and three quarts of water add
teaspoonful of salt; dissolve
slow fire until it becomes
which takes from three to four
then put the white of an egg
a teacup of water, beat it to
bring the syrup to a boil; hold
some distance above the
stir it slowly; skim off and
through a cloth while warm
must be taken not to cook it too
as it will be candy. Still it
cooked enough or it will
taste. It is made very
using part white and part

* * *

RICE BATTER CAKE.—M
fourth wheat flour to three
rice flour; add a little salt
bake as buckwheat cakes.